



all 5
1938

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD ERSKINE, G.C.I.E. Took his seat on the 15th November 1934.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

1. THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, Prime Minister. Took his seat on the 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

A. CHIEF SECRETARIAT (PUBLIC DEPARTMENT).

Provincial subjects—

Agency tracts.

Assumption of office by Governor.

Business and Secretariat Rules.

Business of Government—Distribution among Departments of the Secretariat.

Cabinet—Arrangements for meetings.

Civil Lists—Preparation.

Committees and conferences not pertaining to any other department of the Secretariat.

Correspondence—Objectionable—Censorship.

Criminal Investigation Department—Other than establishment.

Elections to the Provincial legislature including election offences and disputed elections.

Examinations—Government—Departmental—

Board of Examiners.

Foreign Governments and Indian States—Correspondence with.

General—Questions of a general nature which cannot be allotted to any particular department.

Government House—

(i) Establishments—

Band.

Bodyguard.

Governor's Secretary's office.

Medical.

Military Secretary's office.

(ii) Grants—

Contract.

Furniture.

Sumptuary.

Tour.



A. CHIEF SECRETARIAT (PUBLIC DEPARTMENT)—cont.

Provincial subjects—cont.

Government House—cont.

(iii) Personal staff of the Governor.

(iv) Works—

Construction.

Maintenance and furnishing.

Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

Handbook of Procedure and Precedents.

High Court Judges—Leave.

Holidays.

Indian Civil Service including annuities and listed posts.

Internal Security.

Islands—Laccadives, Amindivi and Minicoy.

Judicial and Executive functions—Separation of.

Land returns—General questions.

Legislative bodies (other than Madras)—Proceedings—
Marking of subjects for the perusal of Members of
Government.

Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

Madras Public Service Commission.

Magistrates (other than Honorary)—Suspension, removal,
etc.

Ministers—Appointments and resignation.

Newspapers and Periodicals—Perusal of.

Office procedure.

Officers—European—Casualty report.

Ootacamund, Stonehouse Hill—Move to and from.

Petition Rules.

Political Handbook.

Political offences—Prosecutions.

Precedence—Warrant of—

Darbari Zamindars.

Prisoners, State.

Provincial works and buildings under the administrative
control of the Chief Secretary.

Public Peace—Disturbance of.

Public Services—

Communal representation—General questions.

General questions and commissions of enquiry.

Notification (including exemptions).

Revised scales of pay.

Service associations.

Services under the control of the Local Government—

Statutory rules to regulate the method of recruitment,
conditions of service, pay, allowances and pension—

General revision and amendments of existing rules.

Special tests—General questions and exemptions.

A. CHIEF SECRETARIAT (PUBLIC DEPARTMENT)—*cont.*

Provincial subjects—cont.

Public Services—*cont.*

Statutory Rules and Orders—

Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules.

Superior Civil Services Rules.

Subordinate Services—

Discipline and Appeal Rules.

Passage Rules.

Railway lands—Jurisdiction.

Religious or communal disputes.

Reports—

Fortnightly.

Matters of political and administrative importance.

Returns—Next of kin.

Secretariat—

Central Issue Branch.

Central Records Branch.

Establishment.

Library.

Manual.

Telegrams—Reuters and News Agency.

Visits—

Commander-in-Chief.

Distinguished foreigners.

Flag Officer, Commanding Royal Indian Navy.

Governors of other provinces.

Indian Chiefs.

Naval Commander-in-Chief.

Viceroy.

Warships, British and foreign.

Concurrent subjects—

Periodicals, Newspapers, Books and printing presses—Control of.

Federal subjects—

Conduct of elections to the Federal legislature including election offences and disputed elections.

Consuls—

British.

Foreign.

Council of State—Nomination of members.

Defence of India—

Army in India Reserve of Officers.

Auxiliary and Territorial forces.

Ex-army men.

Movement of troops.

Naval, military and air forces in India.

Ecclesiastical affairs.

A. CHIEF SECRETARIAT (PUBLIC DEPARTMENT)—*cont.*

Federal subjects—cont.

- External affairs.
- Federal Public Services.
- Federal Public Service Commission.
- French Settlements in India.
- Indian Chiefs and States.
- Naval, military and air force works.
- Political charges.
- Political detenus from Indian States.
- Political Pensions.
- Preventive detention for reasons of State connected with defence, external affairs or the discharge of the function of the Crown.
- Reforms.
- Regulation of ceremonials, titles, orders, precedence and civil uniform.
- Relations with States in India.
- Territorial Changes.

B. HOME DEPARTMENT.

Provincial subjects—

- Police including C.I.D. (Establishment), railway police and village police.
- Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Police Department.

Concurrent subjects—

- Persons subject to preventive detention under Federal authority.

Federal subjects—

- Central Intelligence Bureau.
- Police—Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a Police force belonging to any part of British India, to any area, in another Governor's province or Chief Commissioner's province, and the extension of the powers and jurisdiction of the members of a Police force belonging to any unit to railway areas outside that unit.

C. FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Provincial subjects—

- Accounts, Provincial (including classification and prescription of units).
- Annual financial statement (Budget).
- Appropriation Accounts and Auditor-General's report thereon.
- Audit of receipts and accounts of stores and stock.
- Commercial accounts.
- Economies in expenditure.
- Famine Relief Fund.
- Financial Rules.

C. FINANCE DEPARTMENT—*cont.**Provincial subjects—cont.*

Fundamental Rules (including Revised Leave Rules).

Loans and Advances.

Local Fund Audit.

Provincial balances.

Public Debt of the Province including borrowings from the Government of India.

Reappropriations.

Re-employment of civil pensioners.

Secretariat—Cash Bureau.

Service Pensions including Provident Funds, but not including Indian Civil Service annuities.

Supplementary Statements of expenditure.

Taxation and allied measures—initiation of.

Travelling allowance rules.

Treasury Rules.

Ways and Means.

Federal subjects—

Corporation Tax.

Currency, coinage and legal tender.

Federal pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Federation or out of Federal revenues.

Federal taxes and duties in which the Provinces are interested, such as income-tax, Federal excises, etc.

Indian Audit and Accounts Service examination.

Post Office Savings Bank.

Public Debt of the Federation.

2. THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM, Minister for Revenue. Took his seat on the 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Provincial subjects—

Betting Tax Act.

Board of Revenue (general).

City Tenants' Protection Act.

Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks.

Court of Wards and Zamindars—

Impartible Estates Act.

Deputy Collectors.

District Gazettes and Gazetteers.

Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.

Estates Land Act.

Famine relief.

Floods.

Inams.

Irrigation (minor works)—

Minor irrigation establishments.

Minor irrigation works.

Navigation.

Water-rate.

Provincial subjects—cont.

Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely:—

Alienation of land revenue.

Assessment and collection of land revenue.

Colonization and disposal of Crown lands.

Establishment.

Land improvement and agricultural loans.

Laws regarding land tenures—Easements—Relations of landlord and tenant—Collection of rents—Transfer and devolution of agricultural land.

Maintenance of land records—Survey for revenue purposes—Records of rights.

Management of Government estates.

Miscellaneous.

Revenue Recovery Act.

Lands—

Acquisition.

Alienation.

Assignment.

Encroachment.

Land records.

Military lands.

Railway lands.

Transfer of lands between Central and Provincial Governments.

Malabar Tenancy Act.

Pensions—Hereditary not being political.

Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.

Procedure in rent and revenue courts.

Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Land Revenue and Registration Departments.

Registration.

Sale of Cloth Act.

Season.

Settlement—Kistbandi.

Special funds.

Stamp duty on documents—Rates of.

Survey—Boundary disputes.

Taxes on agricultural income.

Transfer of villages.

Treasure trove.

Treasuries.

Village accounts.

Village establishments.

Water-supply.

Yeomiah.

Concurrent subjects—

Recovery in a Governor's province or a Chief Commissioner's province of claims in respect of taxes and other public

Concurrent subjects—cont.

demands, including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such, arising outside that province.

Registration of deeds and documents.

Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.

Federal subjects—

Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land.

Excise duties on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India except those assigned to the province.

Lands vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of Federation.

Opium so far as regards cultivation and manufacture or sale for export.

Salt.

Stamp duty—Rates of in respect of bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of insurance, proxies and receipts.

Survey of India.

3. THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN, Minister for Public Works. Took his seat on the 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Provincial subjects—

Canals—Irrigational and navigable.

Drainage and embankments, water-storage and water-power.

Gas and gas works.

Hydro-electric schemes.

Inland waterways and traffic thereon.

Irrigation—Major works.

Isolated tombs of European Government servants and their families including isolated tombs of historical or archaeological interest and of British soldiers, non-commissioned officers and their families.

Minor ports.

Minor railways, light and feeder railways.

Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Public Works and Electricity Departments.

Public works (roads, bridges, ferries, ropeways, etc.).

Railway—Accidents.

Rivers—Conservancy.

Taxes on boats.

Tramways—Extra municipal.

Concurrent subjects—

Boilers.

Electricity.

Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.

Federal subjects—

Air craft and air navigation; regulation and organization of air traffic and of aerodromes.

Carriage of passengers and goods by sea, or by air.

European cemeteries.

Lighthouses, including light ships and beacons.

Major ports—Constitution and powers of port authorities therein.

Marine—Maritime shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on tidal waters; admiralty jurisdiction.

Port quarantine and marine hospitals.

Posts and telegraphs, including telephones, wireless, broadcasting, and other like forms of communication.

Railways other than minor railways—Construction and regulation.

Taxes on railway fares and freights.

Terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway, water or air.

Works and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Federation.

4. THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN, Minister for Education and Legal Departments. Took his seat on the 30th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

A. EDUCATION.

Provincial subjects—

Appeals from educational staff employed under local boards and municipal councils.

Books—

Copyright—

Registration of.

Books and periodicals—Questions relating to their purchase and supply to public offices.

Certificate of age and qualification.

Civil Orphan Asylum.

Education including, European and Anglo-Indian education and educational questions relating to the Corporation of Madras and local bodies.

Examinations except Public Service Notification and Board of Examiners.

Government Presses.

Libraries.

Literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations.

Liveries and clothing.

Madras Record Office.

Museums.

A. EDUCATION—*cont.**Provincial subjects—cont.*

Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts.

Provincial gazetteers.

Stationery and printing.

Translators to Government.

Zoological gardens.

Concurrent subjects—

Legal, medical and other professions.

Federal subjects—

Ancient and historical monuments.

Archæology and Epigraphy.

Copyright.

Federal agencies and institutes for research, for professional or technical training, or for the promotion of special studies.

The Imperial Library, the Indian Museum and any other similar institution controlled or financed by the Federation.

B. LEGAL.

Acts.

Advising Government—

(a) in matters of litigations, appeals, etc.;

(b) on legal questions which are not of sufficient importance to necessitate a reference to the Advocate-General.

Bills, non-official—Scrutiny of.

Government Bills—Drafting and scrutiny.

Law Officers—References to.

Legal assistance to Government servants.

Legal and legislative publications, such as Codes, Acts, Manuals, etc.

Legislation—Secretariat work connected with.

Legislature—Rules of procedure and standing orders of—Scrutiny.

Notifications—Scrutiny of.

Subsidiary legislation, viz., Statutory Rules and Orders (other than Service Rules) and generally assist other departments in all matters of a legal nature that may be referred to it.

5. THE HON DR. T. S. S. RAJAN, Minister for Public Health. Took his seat on the 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Provincial subjects—

Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.

Appeals from medical and public health staff employed under local boards and municipal councils.

Burials and burial grounds other than European cemeteries.

Choultries.

Fairs.

Provincial subjects—cont.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

Inns and inn-keepers.

Langarkhanas including Triplicane Poor House.

Medical Administration, including medical questions relating to the Corporation of Madras and local bodies.

Pilgrimages within British India.

Places of Public Resort Act.

Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Public Health Department.

Public Health, including public health questions relating to the Corporation of Madras and local bodies.

Registration of births, deaths and marriages.

Religious and charitable endowments.

Sanitation.

Stores—Rules and general questions.

Town-planning.

Vital statistics.

Concurrent subjects—

Health insurance, including invalidity pensions; old age pensions.

Lunacy and lunatic asylums.

Prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases affecting men.

6. **THE HON. SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI**, Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development. Took his seat on the 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

A. DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.*Provincial subjects—*

Agriculture including agricultural education.

Agricultural statistics.

Cinchona.

Cottage industries.

Fisheries.

Forests, including ryots' and panchayat forests.

Money-lending and money-lenders.

Protection of wild animals and birds.

Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Agricultural, Cinchona, Fisheries, Forest and Veterinary Departments.

Rural indebtedness.

Statistics for purposes of provincial matters.

Veterinary department including Veterinary Education.

Weights and measures.

Concurrent subjects—

Prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting animals or plants.

Statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in the concurrent field.

A. DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT—*cont.**Federal subjects—*

Botanical survey.

Census.

Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.

Meteorology—Federal organizations.

Standards of weight.

Statistics for the purpose of any of the Federal matters.

Zoological survey.

B. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Provincial subjects—

Excise duties on the following goods manufactured or produced in India—

(a) Alcoholic liquors for human consumption.

(b) Opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs.

(c) Medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.

Production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium and other drugs and narcotics.

Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Excise Department.

7. THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI, Minister for Industries and Labour. Took his seat on the 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Provincial subjects—

Co-operative Societies.

Depressed classes and labour.

Development of industries other than cottage industries.

Economic conditions including wages and prices (not famine relief).

Marketing.

Mines and oil-fields and development of mineral resources.

Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Co-operative Industries and Labour Departments.

Taxes on mineral rights.

Trade and commerce.

Unemployment; relief of the poor.

Unincorporated trading associations.

Concurrent subjects—

Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage and other special forms of contract.

Factories.

Indian Partnership Act.

Industrial and Labour disputes.

Trade unions.

Unemployment insurance.

Concurrent subjects—cont.

Welfare of labour—

Employer's liability and workmen's compensation.

Provident Funds.

Federal subjects—

Banking—Conduct of banking business by corporations.

Cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other like instruments.

Corporations—Incorporation, regulation and winding up of trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporations but not including co-operative societies.

Customs duties including export duties.

Development of industries where development under Federal Control is declared by Federal Law to be expedient in the public interest.

Emigration and immigration in their relation to Labour.

Geological survey.

Import and export across customs frontiers.

Indian Companies Act.

Insurance—The Law of insurance and the conduct of insurance business.

Inventions, designs, trade marks and merchandise marks.

Mines and oil-fields and mineral development—Regulation of (to the extent to which such regulation and development under Federal Control is declared by Federal Law to be expedient in the public interest) and regulation of labour and safety in mines and oil-fields.

Provident insurance societies.

Repatriation, in its relation to Labour.

Tariffs.

Taxes on the capital of individuals or of companies.

8. THE HON. SRI S. RAMANATHAN, Minister for Public Information. Took his seat on the 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Publicity—General.

Publicity—Free of concessional supply of Government publications.

Presidency Administration Report.

9. THE HON. SRI K. RAMAN MENON, Minister for Courts and Prisons. Took his seat on the 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Provincial subjects—

Administration of justice, civil and criminal, including constitution, jurisdiction, powers, maintenance and organization of courts within the province—

Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges.

Bench Courts.

Civil Courts including High Courts.

Provincial subjects—cont.

Administration of justice, civil and criminal, including constitution, jurisdiction, powers, maintenance and organization of courts within the Province—*cont.*

Civil Rules of Practice.

Criminal appeals.

Criminal justice report.

Criminal powers.

Criminal Rules of Practice.

Honorary Magistrates.

Presidency Magistrates and Courts.

Remission and commutation of sentences.

Betting and gambling—except State lotteries.

Breach of Contract Act.

Carbide of Calcium.

Child Marriage Restraint Act.

Children Act.

Cinematograph Act.

Civil Law.

Control of motor vehicles—

Motor Vehicles Act.

Control of vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles.

Coroners.

Criminal lunatics.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

Escheats.

Hackney Carriages Act.

Immoral Traffic.

Indian Bar Councils Act.

Jails—

Borstal institutions.

Jails and sub-jails.

Prisoners' homes.

Reformatories.

Justices of Peace.

Kazis Act.

Law officers.

Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

Malabar and Rampa Rebellion prisoners.

Petitions for mercy from sentences of death.

Petitions from convicts including Port Blair convicts.

Preventive detention and persons subject to such detention.

Prisoners.

Prisons Act and rules thereunder.

Provincial law reports.

Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Jail and Judicial departments.

Stage Carriages Act.

Theatres, Dramatic performances and cinematographs.

Towns Nuisances Act.

Village Courts Act.

Concurrent subjects—

Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
 Adoption.
 Arbitration.
 Bankruptcy and insolvency.
 Cinematograph films for exhibition.
 Civil Procedure including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.
 Criminal law including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.
 Criminal Procedure including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.
 Criminal tribes.
 European Vagrancy Act.
 Evidence and oaths.
 Indian Christian Marriage Act.
 Indian Poisons Act.
 Infants and minors.
 Insolvency Act and Rules.
 Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in the concurrent legislative list.
 Marriage and Divorce.
 Mechanically propelled vehicles.
 Poisons and dangerous drugs.
 Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.
 Prisoners and accused persons—Removal from one unit to another unit.
 Recognition of laws, Public Acts and records and judicial proceedings.
 Royal Humane Society.
 Transfer of property other than agricultural land.
 Trusts and Trustees.
 Wills, intestacy and succession save as regards agricultural land.

Federal subjects—

Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, India, including in relation thereto the regulation of the movements in India of persons who are not British subjects domiciled in India, subjects of any Federated State, or British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom excluding Emigration and Immigration in their relation to labour.
 Arms, firearms, ammunition and explosives.
 Extradition including the surrender of criminals and accused persons to parts of His Majesty's Dominions outside India.
 Foreign missions.

Federal subjects—cont.

Migration within India.

Naturalization.

Passports including certificates of identity and visas.

Petroleum and other liquids and substances declared by

Federal law to be dangerously inflammable so far as regards possession, storage and transport.

Pilgrimages to places beyond India including Hedjas.

Repatriation except in its relation to Labour.

State lotteries.

10. THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI, Minister for Local Administration. Took his seat on the 14th July 1937 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Provincial subjects—

Appeals from employees of local boards and municipal councils other than educational, medical and public health staff.

Capitation taxes, taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments.

Cesses on the entry of goods into a local area.

Charities and charitable institutions.

Corporation of Madras.

Local boards—General administration and all matters relating to them not specifically assigned to other departments.

Local bodies—Audit reports of.

Local self-government including village administration and panchayats.

Markets.

Monigar Choultry.

Municipal councils—

General administration and all matters relating to them not specifically assigned to other departments.

Taxes on animals.

Taxes on land and buildings, hearths and windows.

Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling.

Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements.

Tolls.

Tramways within municipalities.

Federal subjects—

Local self-government in cantonment areas.



**PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

President.

THE HON. DR. U. RAMA RAO.

Deputy President.

SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAYUDU.

Panel of Chairmen.

- 1 **KHAN BAHADUR SIR MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB BAHADUR.**
- 2 **THE RT. HON. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.**
- 3 **SRI T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR.**
- 4 **„ V. V. JOGAYYA PANTULU.**

Secretary to the Council.

SRI D. K. V. RAGHAVA VARMA, B.A., B.L.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1 Abdul Wahab, Munshi ..	Madras North, Muhammadan.
2 Abdul Wahab Bukhari, Syed.	Madras North Central, Muham- madan.
3 Ahmed Meeran, S. K. ..	Madras South, Muhammadan.
4 Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.	Madura, General.
5 Bheema Rao, B.	Bellary, General.
6 Daivasigamani Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur K.	Chingleput, General.
7 Ganga Raju, V. alias Gan- gayya.	West Godavari, General.
8 Ghulam Jilani Quraishi, Khan Bahadur Moulavi.	Madras South Central, Muham- madan.
9 Gonsalves, S. J.	Indian Christian.
10 Hamid Sultan Marakkayar, Khan Bahadur.	Madras South Central, Muham- madan.
11 Hensman, Mrs. M.	NOMINATED.
12 Kumaraswami Mudaliyar, Medai Dalavoi.	Tinnevely, General.
13 Madhava Menon, K. ..	Malabar, General.
14 Mallikarjunudu, K. P. ..	Kistna, General.
15 Mammu Keyi, C. P. ..	Madras West Coast, Muham- madan.
16 Manjaya Hegde, D.	South Kanara, General.
17 Moidu, Khan Bahadur T. M.	Madras West Coast, Muham- madan.
18 Narayana Menon, M. ..	Malabar, General.
19 Narayana Rao, M.	Anantapur, General.
20 Narayanaswami Nayudu, B.	Kistna, General.
21 Peddi Raju, P.	West Godavari, General.
22 Perumalswami Reddiyar, C.	North Arcot, General.
23 Rajan, The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. (Minister).	NOMINATED.
24 Ramakrishna Reddi, Rao Bahadur M.	Chittoor, General.
25 Ramalingam Chettiyar, T. A.	Coimbatore cum Nilgiris, General.
26 Ramalinga Reddi, Dr. C. ..	NOMINATED.
27 Raman, Rao Bahadur M. ..	NOMINATED.
28 Ramanathan Chettiyar, S. A. S. Rm.	Tanjore, General.
29 Rama Rao, The Hon. Dr. U. (President).	Madras City, General.
30 Rangaswami Ayyangar, A.	Ramnad, General.
31 Reid, D. M.	European.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
32 Runganathan, Diwan Bahadur S. E.	Indian Christian.
33 Saldanha, J. A.	Indian Christian.
34 Samiappa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur N. R.	Tanjore, General.
35 Sankara Reddi, N.	Kurnool, General.
36 Satagopa Mudaliyar, S. K.	Salem, General.
37 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, General.
38 Srinivasa Ayyangar, K. V.	Trichinopoly, General.
39 Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. . .	South Arcot, General.
40 Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. . .	Ramnad, General.
41 Srinivasan, Diwan Bahadur R.	NOMINATED.
42 Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., The Rt. Hon. V. S.	NOMINATED.
43 Sriramamurti, D.	East Godavari, General.
44 Subba Raju, Nadimpalli . .	East Godavari, General.
45 Subbarama Reddi, L. . . .	Nellore, General.
46 Subba Rau, L.	East Godavari, General.
47 Thomas, Dr. P. J.	NOMINATED.
48 Usman, K.C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	NOMINATED.
49 Vasanta Rao	Cuddapah, General.
50 Veerabhadraswami, P. . . .	Vizagapatam, General.
51 Venkatachalamaji, N. . . .	Vizagapatam, General.
52 Venkata Jogayya Pantulu, V.	Vizagapatam, General.
53 Venkatapunnayya, V. . . .	Guntur, General.
54 Venkata Reddi Nayudu, K.C.I.E., D. LIT., Dr. Sir Kurma.	NOMINATED.
55 Venkataswami Nayudu, K. (Deputy President).	Madras City, General.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THIRD SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935.

Monday, the 12th December 1938.

The House met at eleven of the clock in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, Mr. President (THE HON. DR. U. RAMA RAO) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Preference given to Indian-made articles and Indian agencies in purchasing Medical Stores.

* 47 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the measures adopted for requisitioning Medical Stores for Government hospitals, and how far preference is given to Indian articles and Indian agencies for obtaining them?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“ Medical Stores required for Government medical institutions have hitherto been obtained in the following ways:—

- (1) From the Medical Store Depot, Madras.
- (2) By local purchase.
- (3) By indents on the India Office for special medical stores and other articles of European manufacture required for Presidency State hospitals and district headquarters hospitals.
- (4) By direct purchase abroad of medical stores required for experimental or research purposes.

“ The Government have issued instructions to heads of departments and indenting officers to encourage the local purchase of stores of foreign manufacture and have indicated the order of preference to be given in making purchases. According to these instructions all articles of equipment apparatus, instruments, hospital furniture appliances, etc., required for use in Government medical institutions will hereafter be purchased in India through local agencies. The Government have also ordered that spare bottles of Indian manufacture should be purchased

[12th December 1938]

for use in Government medical institutions provided they are more or less equal in all respects to those manufactured elsewhere."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—" May I enquire whether the stores which can be obtained in India are not still obtained from the India Office? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" As far as possible those that are available in India are purchased in India. But where they are not available in India, the Stores department are asked to purchase for the India Office."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—" How do Government ascertain that these instructions are carried out? What is there to check and audit the whims and wishes of the institutions from doing as they liked?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Once the Government have passed orders it is expected that heads of departments responsible for the discharge of duties will do their work, and if they do not do so, the Government will see that they do it."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—" May I know how the Government know this? My information is that the rule is honoured more in the breach than in observance in some offices."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" I am sorry that the experience of the hon. Member is so much in variance with ordinary practice. I am sure people who are in charge of Government and those subordinate to them do carry out Government Orders and if they do not, that is the occasion for the Government to take whatever action they think necessary. So far as Government are concerned, they are satisfied that the heads of departments to whom these orders are communicated are discharging their duties."

Tirupati Government Hospital and adequacy of accommodation therein.

* 48 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the year in which the Tirupati Government hospital came under Government management;

(b) the statistics of out-patients, in-patients and number of operations carried out for the five years succeeding the taking over of control by the Government and the five years preceding;

(c) whether the present accommodation for in-patients is sufficient;

(d) whether admission into the hospital was refused to some by the medical officer-in-charge on the ground of insufficient accommodation;

12th December 1938]

(e) whether any representation was received urging for an increase in the accommodation; and

(f) if so, whether any action was taken thereon; if not, why?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) The hospital was taken over by the Government with effect from 1st May 1928.

“(b) The statistics of in-patients and out-patients will be found in statement C appended to the annual report on the civil hospitals and dispensaries in the Madras Presidency. The statistics of operations carried out are as follows:—

Year.	Number of operations.	Year.	Number of operations.
1923	879	1929	1,448
1924	723	1930	1,222
1925	2,145	1931	1,142
1926	2,770	1932	1,081
1927	1,374	1933	984

“(c) The in-patient accommodation cannot be said to be sufficient; but it is not so urgently in need of additional accommodation as many other hospitals.

“(d) The answer is in the affirmative; but no acute, serious or emergent cases were refused admission.

“(e) Except the resolutions of the Hospital Advisory Committee, no other representation has been received by the District Medical Officer, Chittoor. No definite proposals for additions and improvements to the hospital have been received by the Surgeon-General or the Government.

“(f) In view of the position explained in the latter portion of the answer to clause (e) above, no action from the Government was called for.”

SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—“May I request the Hon. Minister to consider the desirability of extending the present building having regard to the large number of in-patients that are coming day after day to the hospital?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“I have explained in my answer that comparatively there is not such a great demand as there is in very many other hospitals which require the first attention of the Government.”

Damages caused in Mangalore and Calicut by excessive rainfall in May, June and July 1938, and concession, if any, in the collection of land revenue.

* 49 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased—

(a) to place before the House a statement showing the rainfall in Mangalore and Calicut from the 1st of May 1938 to 31st

[12th December 1938]

July 1938, and the extent to which it was in excess of the average, indicating the basis on which the average is calculated; and to state—

(b) the extent of the damages caused in each of the two districts on account of floods as a result of the excessive rainfall;

(c) the measures adopted for the relief of the people that have suffered thereby;

(d) whether Government have decided or contemplate any reduction or putting off collection of the land revenue in areas affected by the floods; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—“(a) A statement ^a showing the rainfall in Mangalore and Calicut from 1st May 1938 to 31st July 1938 and the extent to which it was in excess or deficient of the average is contained in the annexure ^a which is laid on the table.

“The averages are furnished by the Director-General of Observatories, India Meteorological Department, Poona, and are based on the actuals of a series of years.

“(b) & (c) The reports of the Collectors of the districts concerned are contained in the annexure ^a which has been laid on the table.

“(d) & (e) No such proposals are under the consideration of the Government.”

Schools wherein Hindustani has been introduced and employment of teachers qualified in that language.

* 50 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to place before the House a statement showing the schools in this Presidency in which Hindustani has been introduced and to state whether qualified Hindustani teachers have been found and employed for teaching the language in those schools and if so, with what grant-in-aid from Government?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“A statement ^b showing the 125 secondary schools in which the teaching of Hindustani has been sanctioned is laid on the table. Teachers have been appointed for 124 out of the 125 schools; all except 21 teachers possess the prescribed qualifications. The Government grant in the case of each school managed by a district board, a municipal council or a private agency is one-half of the pay of the teacher, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 a month.”

12th December 1938]

Grazing facilities in the reserved forests in South Kanara.

* 51 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to refer to the judgment of the Madras High Court reported on page 257 of Indian Law Reports, Madras Series, Volume 28, especially the references on pages 277, 279, 280 and 281 and to state what grazing facilities and subject to what conditions are enjoyed by cultivators in the reserved forests adjacent to their warg lands in South Kanara?

THE HON. SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“Wargdars enjoy no special grazing facilities in the reserved forests adjoining their wargs.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“From the answer given I do not exactly catch. I gather the privileges do not exist now at all.”

THE HON. SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“When the forest boundary was cut the distance between private land and reserve forest was observed.”

Candidates for training in paper manufacture under the auspices of Wardha Village Industries Association.

* 52 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased—

(a) to place before the House a statement showing

(1) the number of candidates that applied for training in paper manufacture under the auspices of the Wardha Village Industries Association;

(2) the number that was recommended by the Director of Industries for selection by the Ministers for Industries and Labour and Agriculture and Rural Development;

(3) the number selected by the Ministers from each of the communities Brahman, Non-Brahman Hindu, Muslim and Christian; and to state—

(b) whether a notice was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the dailies of Madras and other papers inviting applications and, if so, on what date and in which papers; and

(c) if no Christian was selected, what the grounds were for the omission?

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—“(a) About 1,000 candidates applied for training in the manufacture of paper-making at Wardha. Sixty-three applicants were recommended by the Director of Industries for selection and the Government selected finally 2 Brahmans, 5 non-Brahman Hindus, 1 Muslim, 1 Christian and 1 Harijan.

[12th December 1938]

" (b) Advertisement inviting applications was published in the Fort St. George Gazette, in the Hindu, Madras Mail and Indian Express, dated the 17th May 1938.

" (c) The question does not arise."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—" May I know why only one Christian was selected? "

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—" There were only 10 selected out of 1,000."

Groundnut cultivation and trade in the Presidency.

* 53 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) what the area under groundnut cultivation was in each of the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1937-38 and what the quantity of shelled and unshelled nut that was sold out for export was in each district during the said year; and

(b) what the facilities offered or provided for the export of groundnut are in the matter of railway freight and steamer freight?

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—" (a) Figures of actual area are not yet available, but according to the final forecast released in January 1938, the estimated acreage in different districts in 1937-38 was as follows:—

District.	Estimated average of groundnut in 1937-38.
Vizagapatam	195,000
East Godavari	1,500
West Godavari	48,500
Kistna	207,000
Guntur	400,000
Kurnool	600,000
Bellary	370,000
Anantapur	425,000
Cuddapah	285,000
Nellore	20,000
Chingleput	80,000
South Arcot	475,000
Chittoor	197,000
North Arcot	450,000
Salem	186,000
Coimbatore	193,000
Trichinopoly	118,000
Tanjore	67,000
Madura	160,000
Ramnad	60,000
Tinnevely	22,000
Malabar	4,800
Total	4,564,800

12th December 1938]

“ Figures of exports from different districts are not available. Nor is it possible to arrive at such figures with reference to the existing publications of railborne and seaborne trade as they do not give figures on a district basis. The exports of groundnut (shelled) from this Province in 1937-38, however, amounted to 607,471 tons being distributed as follows:—

						TONS.
Exports by sea (foreign)	..	..	..	..	..	562,536
Exports coastwise	..	..	..	..	..	14,367
Exports by rail	..	..	..	..	..	30,568
Total ..						607,471

“(b) Special station to station rates are offered from many important assembling centres in the interior to the ports. These rates are generally less than the ordinary schedule rate of As. 4-6 per maund per mile at owners' risk.

“ On the South Indian Railway, special station to station rates exist from Panruti, Acharapakkam, Agramsibandi, Anamalai Road, Arni Road, Chettipalayam, Chinnasalem, Conjeeveram, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Kannamangalam, Kinathukadavu, Kovilpalayam, Madimangalam, Podanur, Pollachi, Polur, Tindivanam, Tirukoilur, Tirumalpur, Ulundurpet, Valavanur, Vellore, Vriddhachalam, Karur, Sankaridrug and Omalur to any one or more of the ports of Madras Beach, Pondicherry, Cuddalore and Negapatam. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has introduced special station to station rates from Adoni to Bombay, Dronachalam to Madras, Anakapalle to Vizagapatam, from about 60 other stations to Cocanada Port and from Kolakalur and Chilakalurpet to Masulipatam.

“ As regards steamer freight, no special facilities are offered. The three main exporting firms in this Presidency make their own arrangements for shipping their groundnuts. Sometimes they charter special ships to transport groundnuts.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU:—“ May I request the Hon. Minister that, in view of the large amount of trade involved in this, the correct figures may be called for and obtained from each district? ”

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—“ There will be some difficulty.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU:—“ At least in cases where long statements are necessary will the Government put down the answer in writing? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“ It will be advisable for Members not to star such questions. Then they will be printed and placed on the table when they will be more useful.”

[12th December 1938]

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Lengthy answers to interpellations might be typed or printed and placed on the table of the House, so that the time of the House may be saved."

Machines for shelling groundnut and quantity shelled.

* 54 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state how many machines there are in each district for shelling groundnut, in how many towns there are such shelling machines and in how many villages; what the quantity shelled is as per each machine in the several places during the year 1937-38 and whether the owners of the shelling machines are ryots or merchant-men shelling for profit?

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—"A statement^a showing the number of groundnut shelling factories coming under the Factories Act in the several villages and towns in this Province districtwar is placed on the table of the House. The Government believe that most of the factories are owned by merchants shelling for profit. Other detailed information asked for in the question is not available."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU:—"It is stated in the answer that the machines are in the hands of the merchants. May I know whether these machines are in the hands of the ryots themselves and operated by them? Will the Hon. Minister see that the machines are controlled by the ryots themselves and that the ryots themselves get the benefit?"

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—"It is advisable to do so; the Government will see how far it is possible to do so."

Revenue from groundnut trade and quantity of groundnut oil exported from the Presidency.

* 55 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) what the total export value of the groundnut trade is for the Madras Presidency and what the revenue derived by the Imperial Government or by the Provincial Government is from the cultivation and export of groundnuts; what expenses the Government incur upon groundnut in the matter of its production or sale or otherwise; and

(b) what the total export is during each year from 1932 of groundnut oil from the Madras Presidency and the places of its destination; what the total inland consumption of groundnut oil each year is since 1932?

12th December 1938]

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—“(a) A statement^a—Statement No. 1, furnishing information regarding the total export value of groundnut trade of this Province is laid on the table of the House. Beyond the land revenue which is not special to groundnut, neither the Central Government nor the Provincial Government derive any income by the cultivation or export of groundnut. The Government have established an agricultural Research Station at Tindivanam to carry out researches in regard to the improvement of groundnut crop. The average expenditure on such research work including the proportionate cost of the Oil-seeds Section at Coimbatore is estimated at Rs. 24,350 per annum. Experiments are also carried out at other Agricultural Research Stations in the Province.

“The Marketing Section has carried out a marketing survey of groundnut among other commodities. The non-credit inspectors of the Co-operative department assist sale societies which deal in groundnut in Vizagapatam, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Madura districts. It is not possible to estimate the proportionate cost of these items of work.

“(b) A statement^b—Statement No. II, showing the total quantity of groundnut-oil exported since 1932 and the places of its destination is laid on the table of the House. No exact figures of the annual inland consumption of groundnut-oil are available. The local consumption may roughly be estimated at 148,450 tons annually.”

Groundnut and articles having imperial preference.

* 56 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether groundnut is an article coming within the range of imperial preferences?

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—“The answer is in the affirmative.”

Groundnut cake business in the presidency.

* 57 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state what the total value of groundnut cake export trade of the Madras Presidency is since 1932; what the places of destination and quantities destined are; what the total inland consumption is; what the total requirement for inland consumption is?

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—“Two statements^b are laid on the table, one furnishing information regarding the total value of groundnut cake exported by the sea and the other showing the destination of these exports. Information relating to coastwise exports and exports by rail is not available.

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 78-79 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V on pages 79-80 infra.

[12th December 1938]

The total inland consumption is estimated at 189,000 tons. No definite information is available regarding the total requirement for inland consumption."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU:—"In view of what has been stated, may I know whether the Government will not undertake planning with regard to this industry?"

THE HON. SRI V. V. GIRI:—"Certainly the matter will be considered."

Enquiry into the alleged death of one Sanku Shetty of Mangalore in the police lock-up.

* 58 Q.—SRI D. MANJAYA HEGDE: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) what the result is of the final enquiry into the death of one Sanku Shetty, a motor driver, in the Mangalore police lock-up in about March 1937; and

(b) whether a copy of the report of the enquiry will be placed on the table of this House?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" (a) The enquiry showed that death was probably due to heart failure. But it was proved that there were some irregularities in the manner in which certain police officers and men and the Assistant District Medical Officer discharged their duties. They have been suitably punished, the punishments inflicted being—

(1) the Sub-Inspector who was in charge of the Law and Order branch of the Police station was reverted as head constable and his name was removed from the list of head constable fit for promotion to the rank of Sub-Inspector.

(2) The station writer head constable was permanently reduced from the rank of head constable to that of constable and removed from the post of station writer.

(3) Of the two other head constables who were also involved, one was reduced from the first grade to the second grade for a period of one year and the other was given a black mark.

(4) One of the two sentry constables who were involved, was given two black marks and warned for dismissal and the other was reduced from the first to the second class for a period of six months.

(5) The Assistant District Medical Officer was censured.

" (b) No single officer was appointed to enquire into the case. The Government do not deem it desirable to place departmental reports on the table."

12th December 1938]

Difficulties in the working of Madras Agriculturists Relief Act in regard to scaling down of debts.

* 59 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the debtors experience difficulties in getting the necessary information from the creditors for the purpose of arriving at the correct figure for scaling down the debt due under simple bond like pro-note as per the provisions of the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act of 1938; and

(b) whether the Government propose to frame rules under the powers vested in them under section 28, clause (2), sub-clause (c)—

(i) compelling the creditors to supply details regarding the loan concerned if and when required by the debtors; and

(ii) to enable the debtors to deposit the money in court for loans due under simple debts also even as provided for under section 83 of Transfer of Property Act?

THE HON. SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“(a) The Government have received representations about the difficulties referred to.

“(b) The matter is under consideration.”

* 60, 61, & 62 Qs.—SRI D. SRIRAMAMURTI:—“I do not wish to put these questions.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU:—“If rules permit, I would like to put these questions (Nos. 60, 61 and 62) and I request they may be answered.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“This is not the time for the hon. Member, Sri D. Sriramamurti, to withdraw his questions. He is, however, given permission to withdraw them.”

Government grant for Khadder in Andhra and Tamilnad.

* 63 Q.—SRI D. SRIRAMAMURTI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state what the institutions or individuals are that received Khadder grant from Government; how many in Andhra and how many in Tamilnad; and whether the rules are published and if so, when and where?

THE HON. SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“The Government are expending the grant for the development of hand-spinning and khadi manufacture movement through the All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, which carries on its work in this province through the agency of the Andhra, Tamilnad and Kerala branches of the association. Detailed information relating to the utilization of the grant will be

[12th December 1938]

found in G.O. No. 2597, Development, dated 22nd November 1937, and the annual report of the All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, for the year 1937, copies of which are available for reference in the Library of the Madras Legislature."

Resolution passed by Negapatam Municipal Council for constructing a separate bathing ghat for Depressed Classes.

* 64 Q.—SRI DIWAN BAHADUR R. SRINIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Negapatam Municipal Council has passed a resolution to construct a separate bathing ghat for the Depressed Classes from those that are in use by the caste Hindus at Akkaraikulam; and

(b) if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“(a) The Government understand that there are already different bathing ghats reserved for women and men of caste-Hindu, Muhammadan and Adi-Dravida communities in the Akkaraikulam tank, that the municipal council has resolved to extend the small ghat reserved for Adi-Dravidas and that an estimate for the purpose is under preparation.

“(b) Government do not propose to take any action.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU:—“Do the Government countenance separate bathing ghats for separate communities?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“It is not a question of countenancing it; the ghats exist there already.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU:—“May I ask whether the present state of things will continue or whether the ghats will be amalgamated?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“This is a matter left to the discretion of the municipal council.”

Restrictions placed on non-officials in regard to their visits to girls' schools.

* 65 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons that led to the issue of G.O. No. 1358, Education, dated 15th June 1938, reiterating G.O. No. 4590, L. & M., dated 7th November 1935, prohibiting certain non-officials mentioned in the Government Order from paying visits to girls' schools except under certain conditions; and

12th December 1938]

(b) what "public interests" the Government fear are likely to be affected by the unhampered visits by the said non-officials to girls' schools?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“(a) & (b) The Government were led to issue G.O. No. 1358, Education, dated 15th June 1938, as a result of allegations made against a certain vice-president of a district board regarding his conduct towards women teachers employed in elementary schools. The orders in the Government Order have since been modified by G.O. No. 2210, Education, dated 16th September 1938, which has been placed at the disposal of the Press.”

Government's policy in regard to co-education and visits of non-officials to mixed schools.

* 66 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to state—

(a) what the future policy of Government is regarding co-education and mixed schools;

(b) whether the Government are in favour of such co-education;

(c) if the Government are in favour of co-education, whether they think that visits of adult non-officials and not presence of boys studying in mixed schools are likely to affect "public interests";

(d) if the Government think that presence of boys is not likely to affect "public interests" at which age of the boys the Government think there will be a necessity for the imposition of restrictions mentioned by the Government Order; and

(e) whether the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction was obtained before the passing of the Government Order and if so, whether a copy of the same will be placed on the table?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“(a) & (b) The policy continues to be the same as it has been. The hon. Member is referred to rule 70 of the Madras Educational Rules.

“(c) to (e) The hon. Member apparently refers to the orders in G.O. No. 1358, Education, dated 15th June 1938. The Government Order has since been modified by G.O. No. 2210, Education, dated 16th September 1938, which has been placed at the disposal of the Press.”

Alleged imposition of fine on an European and its subsequent reduction.

* 67 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a fine of Rs. 500 was imposed on a European for an offence committed under the Prohibition Act, which was subsequently reduced to Rs. . .

[12th December 1938]

(b) if so, what is the nature of the offence which he committed and the section of the Prohibition Act which he offered thereby; and

(c) by whom the fine was imposed and by whom the fine was reduced?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) & (c) He was convicted under section 4 (i) (a) of the Prohibition Act by the Subdivisional First-class Magistrate of Sankari for importing three bottles of whisky into the prohibited area. On 14th October 1937 shortly after prohibition came into force in the Salem district the accused's father who was residing in Salem district applied for a permit under section 20 of the Act. A permit was duly issued on 20th November 1937. The conviction was for the despatch to him of three bottles of whisky in the interval on 10th November 1937 as a birthday present from his son from outside the district. The offence was technical and the fine was therefore reduced by Government.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“May I ask if the fine imposed was not technical?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR :—“I do not quite understand the joke; the offence is technical, the hon. Member will agree.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“May I know whether this is not a substantial offence, which the Government is trying its utmost to put down?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR :—“The man who was fined had applied for a permit and he got it within the first fortnight of the introduction of prohibition; in the interval, his son sent him a birthday present from outside the district; that was therefore a technical offence.”

Landās, if any, that can be brought under cultivation and appointment of necessary staff for working out the cost.

* 68 Q.—SRI V. V. JOGAYYA PANTULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last year there was an increase in the acreage of cultivation in this Presidency; if so, what is the extent of the increase;

(b) whether this increase, if any, resulted in an increase of revenue; if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether there are still vast areas, which could be brought under cultivation with increased irrigational facilities; if so, whether any steps are taken to estimate the extent of these areas; if not, whether Government propose to take steps to appoint an

12th December 1938]

officer or officers, with the necessary staff, to ascertain this extent and furnish the Government an estimate of the cost of bringing these lands under cultivation?

THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—“(a) Figures for fasli 1347 are not yet available.

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) A scheme designed to give effect to Government's policy of assigning land to the landless poor is under consideration. In that connexion the question of what land can be brought under cultivation with increased irrigation facilities will be investigated by the Government. The suggestion of the hon. Member for the appointment of an officer or officers with the necessary staff will also be considered by the Government at the proper time.”

Panchayats and withdrawal of powers to supersede them from the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

* 69 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to place on the table of this House a statement showing the names of the Panchayats superseded from 15th July 1937 up to the date of the withdrawal of the power to supersede the Panchayats from the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils, with the following particulars districtwar:—

(a) date of the order of supersession; and

(b) by whom the supersession was ordered, i.e., whether by the Government or by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“(a) & (b) A statement^a containing the required information is placed on the table.”

Alleged attack of the Police on the premises of the East Godavari District School of Economics and Politics.

* 70 Q.—SRI D. SRIRAMAMURTI: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 24th July, the premises of the East Godavari District School of Economics and Politics at Rajahmundry were attacked by the police;

(b) whether the said attack was under the orders of Government, or of the superior officer of the district; and

(c) what the necessity was for the attack on the school?

[12th December 1938]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“(a) No. There was no attack on the premises by the Police.

“(b) & (c) Do not arise.”

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU:—“Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether there was entry into the premises, if not an attack?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“There was no entry; you can call it by any name you like; there was enquiry.”

Alleged watching of the Police of the movements of an accused in the Cocanada bomb case.

* 71 Q.—SRI D. SRIRAMAMURTI: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state why the police are still watching the movements of Kakarala Kameswara Sastry—First accused in the Cocanada bomb case?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“The Government regret that they must decline in the public interest to answer the question.”

Administration of various ports under the control of the Local Government.

* 71-A Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased—

(a) to place before the House a statement showing—

(1) the various ports under the management of the Provincial Government;

(2) by what body each is administered and under what legislative enactment, and if under an Indian Act, from what date;

(3) the income and expenditure for two years ending 31st March 1937 and for the year ending 31st March 1938 (if figures are available) of each of the ports;

(4) the net saving in the case of each of the ports and for all ports for the years mentioned; and to state

(b) whether Government, in the interests of the public, have enquired and ascertained the wants and needs of the public in the case of the several ports, as to the following:—

(i) sheds for the embarking and landing of passengers;

(ii) wharfs and landing places;

(iii) signal posts for signalling the sighting of vessels coming into the port from a distance or the departure of vessels from a neighbouring port and other facilities for the convenience and comforts of passengers; and

12th December 1938]

(c) whether Government have laid down a scheme with standard plans and approximate estimates on a minimum and maximum scale for the guidance of Port Authorities or contemplate laying down such a scheme?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—“(a) (1) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the statement printed as Appendix I on page 91 of the Council Debates, Volume III, No. I.

“(2) All the ports are administered by the Presidency Port Officer subject to the control of the Provincial Government under the Indian Ports Act (XV of 1908). At 10 of the 12 ports to which the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act (Madras Act III of 1885) has been extended, advisory bodies called port conservancy boards at four ports, and landing and shipping fees committees at six of them, advise the Port department authorities on matters relating to the administration of the ports. These ports are enumerated in the Appendix II on page 92 of the Council debates above mentioned. The Indian Ports Act was applied to the ports in this Province from time to time, the earliest applications being in 1858 under the old Act XXII of 1855. There were subsequent enactments in 1867, 1875 and 1889, all of which have been repealed. The Indian Ports Act of 1908 is the one now in force.

“(3) & (4) A statement^a relating to 1936-37 and 1937-38 giving particulars as far as available under Landing and Shipping Funds is placed on the table. Similar accounts under the Minor Ports Fund are not maintained for each port and hence the information is not available.

“(b) The Government have not recently made any such enquiries, but the Presidency Port Officer has formulated a comprehensive scheme for the improvements of ports, and each proposal is being dealt with on its merits.

“(c) The answer is in the negative.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I know, Sir, why separate accounts are not kept for each port under the Indian Ports Act?”

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—“Some years ago separate accounts were kept. Afterwards there were two groups of ports called the Eastern and Western and since it was found difficult to keep separate accounts, all the minor ports were declared as one port and since then amalgamated accounts are being kept.”

[12th December 1938]

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—" May I know, Sir, whether before the amalgamation each port did not keep separate accounts under the Indian Ports Act? "

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" Before the amalgamation each port was keeping a separate account but after the amalgamation, there is only one combined account for all ports."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—" Is it not a serious irregularity that such accounts are not kept for each port? "

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" I do not see any irregularity in it."

Port Conservancy Boards and Landing and Shipping Fees Committees and their function in respect of the ports.

* 71-B Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased—

(a) to place before the House the rules by which the Port Conservancy Boards and the Landing and Shipping Fees Committees are governed; and to state—

(b) what objects these bodies have in view in connexion with the administration of ports, respectively;

(c) what their respective powers and duties are;

(d) what defects exist in the statutory constitution and basis of these bodies;

(e) how they are sought to be mended;

(f) what powers of control can be exercised by the Provincial Legislature over the administration of the ports under the Government of India Act;

(g) whether details of income and expenditure of the several ports may be made available to the public in connexion with their administration by the Madras Ports department;

(h) by which officer of Government are the accounts kept by the port authorities audited, and whether the audit notes are submitted to Government and orders passed thereon; and

(i) the income and expenditure of the ports of Mangalore and Malpe for the year 1937-38 with the audit notes of the auditing officer thereon and Government Orders thereon?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—" (a) to (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to starred question No. 4 on page 21 of Council Debates, Volume III, No. I, dated 21st December 1937. As stated therein, paragraphs 194-195 of the Port Manual (Sixth Edition) contain the rules in regard to the constitution,

12th December 1938]

powers and duties of Landing and Shipping Fees Committees and Port Conservancy Boards. These committees and boards are to attend to the proper working and conservancy of the ports concerned.

“(d) The Government are not aware of any defects.

“(e) Does not arise.

“(f) The Provincial Legislature have absolute control over the minor ports in this Province (i.e., other than the major ports of Madras, Vizagapatam and Cochin).

“(g) Statement of financial transactions of port and marine funds for each official year is published for the information of the public, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

“(h) The Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, audits the accounts of the Port department and submits a report to Government. The report is examined by Government and necessary orders are passed thereon.

“(i) The income and expenditure of the ports of Mangalore and Malpe for the year 1937-38 are as follows:—

(a) *Minor Ports Fund.*

					Income.	Expenditure.
					RS.	RS.
Mangalore	..	..	..	..	34,779	15,520
Malpe	..	..	..	..	1,782	2,118

(b) *Landing and Shipping Fund.*

Mangalore	..	..	..	..	78,702	1,69,906*
Malpe	..	..	..	..	2,294	1,501

(* Includes Rs. 30,000 towards repayment of loan to Minor Ports Fund.)

“No separate audit report for each port is submitted by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. His consolidated audit report for 1937-38 has not yet been received.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“I submit, Sir, that the lot of figures quoted in the answer are difficult to catch and much less to remember and therefore, may I suggest, Sir, that these figures be printed and placed before the House, in the form of statements to enable members to scrutinize them and put supplementary questions?”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“They will be printed with the answers.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“What I submit, Sir, is that since there are so many figures quoted, it is not possible for anybody to catch them when read out or to remember them?”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member may refer to them when they are printed along with the proceedings.”

[12th December 1938]

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"My point is, what is the use of giving a number of figures without our being able to ask supplementary questions on them?"

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member must be quick and smart enough to understand them."

MR. D. M. REID:—"May I know, Sir, whether this amount of Rs. 30,000 represents the instalment of the loan taken from the Minor Ports Fund?"

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"Rupees 30,000 was paid towards the repayment of the loan from the Mangalore Landing and Shipping Fund."

MR. D. M. REID:—"Is it customary for separate ports to obtain loans from the Minor Ports Fund for their purposes?"

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"Yes, Landing and Shipping committees sometimes take loans for their purpose from Government and those loans are given from the Minor Ports Fund."

MR. D. M. REID:—"May I know, if there is a regular practice of giving loans for works from the Minor Ports Fund and not to give grants from their very considerable funds?"

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"Sometimes full grants are given, sometimes half-grants are given and sometimes loans are also given according to the nature of the purpose for which such amounts are asked."

MR. D. M. REID:—"If loans are given for particular ports from the fund, how can the Government correctly look after them if the accounts of all the ports are merged into one? I do not see how loans to ports can be separate if the accounts are merged in the whole bunch of ports?"

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"These loans are taken by the Landing and Shipping Committees and there are ten such committees functioning. Their accounts are kept separate. They borrow from the Minor Ports Fund and repay."

MR. D. M. REID:—"If the Hon. Minister would give it, may I have the total amount of all the loans taken by the various Landing and Shipping Funds from the Minor Ports Fund?"

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—"I cannot give the figure off-hand for all the loans taken from the Minor Ports Fund by the various Landing and Shipping Committees, how much was repaid and how much is still owing."

Minor ports and funds for their improvement and proposal, if any, to open a port at Point Calimere.

* 71-C Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR: With reference to his speech in moving the Minor Ports

12th December 1938]

Fund Bill in the Madras Legislative Assembly, will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to place on the table—

(a) a statement showing the names of all the minor ports in the Presidency (districtwar);

(b) the surplus amount which each port had got to its credit on 1st April 1938;

(c) the estimated, or approximate amount, required for each port for improvement as per the proposal of the Presidency Port Officer, if any;

(d) whether Point Calimere (Tanjore district) is a recognized minor port or not; and

(e) if not, whether there is any proposal to open a port at Point Calimere, and if so, at what stage the matter stands?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—“(a) A statement ^a is laid on the table.

“(b) As the minor ports are worked on a consolidated basis, the particulars required by the hon. Member are not available.

“(c) A statement ^a showing the works and the amounts of estimates submitted by the Presidency Port Officer is laid on the table. These proposals are under examination.

“(d) In 1931 Point Calimere was closed for foreign trade and it is now a sub-port of Thopputhurai.

“(e) The Central Government has been addressed for opening Point Calimere Port for foreign trade and travel and their reply is awaited.”

Provisions of Non-official Bill to amend the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885, which was dropped by Government in 1930.

* 71-D Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to refer to the answer given on 21st December 1937 to my unstarred question No. 5 as to the proposed legislation for amending or replacing the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885 (III of 1885), and to state—

(a) whether the proposed legislation contemplates the amalgamation of the provisions of that Madras Act and the Indian Ports Act, 1908, for the administration of the minor ports in this Province and the several funds thereunder;

(b) whether a Bill by a non-official Member of the Legislative Council for amending the abovementioned Madras Act was submitted to the Government Finance (Marine) through the Secretary to the Legislative Council in 1925 and under what circumstances that Bill was dropped;

[12th December 1938]

(c) whether the Bill proposed to be introduced by Government in 1930 and dropped in 1934 was drafted after getting the sanction of the Government of India;

(d) whether there were provisions in it for introducing the elective principle for any members of the local port administrative bodies as representatives of payers of taxes and fees; and

(e) on what grounds the Presidency Port Officer, it is stated, considered that legislation in the matter of amending or replacing the abovementioned Madras enactment was neither necessary nor desirable and the Government then concurred in that view and now do not propose to take any action?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—“(a) The answer is in the negative.

“(b) Yes; the Central Government expressed inability to give sanction to the Bill.

“(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(d) The Bill provided *inter alia* for the election of members by a municipal council or a Chamber of Commerce or any other body representing commercial interests.

“(e) Legislation was not recommended by the Presidency Port Officer on the ground that the provisions of the Indian Ports Act XV of 1908 and the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act were adequate for the purpose of the administration of the minor ports. The hon. Member's attention is in this connexion invited to the answer to starred question No. 71-B (d).”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government have at least now found that the administration of these ports has been very unsatisfactory?”

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—“The Government have found that the administration of these ports has been quite satisfactory.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Fixity of tenure to tenants of ryotwari landholders in South Kanara.

15 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer given to my question No. 3 on 21st December 1937, will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether, during his visit to Mangalore in June 1938 the Hon. the Prime Minister received a representation from any body for granting fixity of tenure to tenants of ryotwari landlords in South Kanara, if so what the terms of the prayer made are, what reply the Hon. the Prime Minister gave and what action Government have taken on the proposed fixity of tenure for such tenants and subject to what conditions?

12th December 1938]

A.—The giving of fixity of tenure to lessees under ryotwari owners of land means taking away from the full ownership of the pattadar, and such a step is not under contemplation. But the difficulties of tenants in South Kanara and how for they can be relieved are under consideration of local authorities.

Maintenance of ghaut and non-ghaut portions of Mangalore-Mysore Trunk road and funds for construction of capital works in 1938-39.

16 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer given on 31st August 1937 to my question No. 11, will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken on the proposal to increase the maintenance of the ghaut and non-ghaut portions of the Mangalore-Mysore Trunk road;

(b) what amount of the Road Development Fund has been found available for the construction of capital works in the whole Presidency in 1938-39 and what portion of it is assigned to the district of South Kanara and to which office or local body; and

(c) what funds are placed at the disposal of the Collector of South Kanara for construction of roads and bridges and subject to what conditions?

A.—(a) Owing to want of funds, an increased grant could not be sanctioned in the current year. The proposal will be considered in connexion with the budget for 1939-40.

(b) The total amount provided for sanctioned schemes is Rs. 9.97 lakhs of which Rs. 1.62 lakhs relates to works to be carried out by the South Kanara District Board.

(c) No funds have been placed at the disposal of the Collector specifically for the construction of roads and bridges. He has at his disposal his district allotment of Rs. 46,670 out of the Government of India Rural Reconstruction Grant. Improvement of village communications is one of the objects on which it could be spent but the villagers to be benefited have to make a contribution of one-third of the cost of each scheme.

Forest concessions in South Kanara regarding use of green and dry produce.

17 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have granted to cultivators in South Kanara recently any concessions in regard to the use of produce—green as well as dry—in reserved forests adjacent to their lands;

[12th December 1938]

(b) if so, to what extent and in which villages; and

(c) subject to what conditions?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph (c) of the Press Communiqué, ^a dated 27th August 1938, on the forest concession given to ryots in South Kanara district, a copy of which is appended.

Extension of service granted to the staff in civil courts in South Kanara.

18 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to refer to the answer given to my question No. 84 on 25th March 1938, and to state—

(a) how many members of the staff on the superior subordinate service of the civil courts in South Kanara have been given extension of service since 1st July 1937; and

(b) whether Government have decided to restrict or contemplate restricting the number of extensions in civil courts in South Kanara?

A.—(a) Since 1st July 1937, 17 (seventeen) members of the Superior Subordinate Service of the Civil Courts in South Kanara have been given extension of service.

(b) The question is under the consideration of the Government.

Alleged preferential treatment in Subordinate Judicial Service to officers holding University degrees.

19 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to refer to rule 14 (b) of the Special Rules passed for the Subordinate Judicial Services in G.O. No. 892, Public (Services), dated 26th May 1938, which provides for preference being given for the purpose of promotion to certain categories of members of the service holding the degrees of B.A., or B.Sc. or degree in Law of the Madras University, and to state—

(a) whether this preferential treatment had been existing in the previous rules and if not, on what grounds it has been introduced anew;

(b) whether such a preferential treatment is accorded to holders of corresponding posts in the revenue and other departments of the public services and if not, why the rule is made applicable to only clerks in the Judicial department;

12th December 1938]

(c) whether the rule is to be enforced only in the case of new entrants; and

(d) whether it will apply to those, who have already acted in the higher appointments of the category referred to above without holding any of the degrees mentioned above?

A.—(a) Prior to the issue of G.O. No. 892, Public (Services), dated 26th May 1938, there was no provision similar to rule 14 (b) of the special rules for the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service. This rule was framed on the recommendation of the High Court with a view to greater efficiency.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The answer to the second part of the question is that better academic qualification and more especially, legal qualification, was considered likely to lead to more efficient discharge of duties by the said officers in the Judicial department.

(c) & (d) As retrospective effect has not been given to the rules in the Government Order, they will apply only to new entrants, i.e., to persons who are promoted for the first time after 26th May 1938.

Number of Europeans punished under the Madras Prohibition Act.

20 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state—

(a) whether any European or Europeans were prosecuted for offending any of the provisions of the Prohibition Act from 1st October 1937 to 1st August 1938; and

(b) if so, whether he will place a statement showing the following particulars with regard to each case:—

(1) Name of the offender;

(2) Nature of offence;

(3) Relevant section of the Prohibition Act which he offended;

(4) Sentence awarded by the trying court;

(5) whether there was any appeal against the punishment; and

(6) if so, the decision of the appellate court?

A.—(a) One European was prosecuted during the period in question.

[12th December 1938]

(b) The particulars asked for are given below, seriatim:—

- (1) Mr. B. C. Savage.
- (2) Illicit transport of three bottles of whisky.
- (3) Sub-section 1 (a) of section 4.
- (4) A fine of Rs. 500 (five hundred rupees).
- (5) & (6) There was no appeal against the punishment.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—REPORT OF THE ESTATES LAND ACT COMMITTEE.

* THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—“ Sir, with your permission and the permission of the Hon. the Leader of the House, I present the Report of the Estates Land Act Committee which was constituted by this House on the 10th September 1937. I would request you to fix the 27th January 1939 for the consideration of this subject in this House.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“ I fix the 27th January 1939 as the date for the discussion of the Report of the Estates Land Act Committee.”

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

- (1) THE REMOVAL OF CIVIL DISABILITIES BILL (L.A. BILL NO. 9 OF 1937) AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“ Sir, I move—

*‘ That the Bill * to provide for the removal of civil disabilities among certain classes of Hindus (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1937) as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration at once.’*

“ It is unnecessary for me to go into any detail with regard to this Bill that has come before this House. This Bill was originally introduced in the Central Assembly in the year 1936 when Mr. Rajah was a member of that Assembly. It was circulated for opinion all over the country on a reference made by the Government of India and a large volume of opinion was collected. But, on account of the exigencies of political situation in the country, the sponsor of the Bill was not able to continue the further progress of the measure in the Central Assembly. Meanwhile, the present Government of India Act has come in by which power is given to the Local Governments to tackle the question. So, this Bill was introduced in the Madras Legislative Assembly during March this year.

12th December 1938] [Dr. T. S. S. Rajan]

"It was referred to the Select Committee and when it came before the House there was a full-dress debate and it was unanimously passed by the House. It has since been referred to the Council for discussion and on behalf of the Government I have undertaken to pilot this measure in this House. 11-45 a.m.

"The object of this measure is simply to enable certain classes of Hindus known as Harijans, untouchables, depressed classes and others to be put on the same footing as other Hindus, particularly in relation to public offices, access to public streets, rivers, public wells, tanks, pathways and means of transport. It is also the intention that no courts, civil, criminal or revenue, shall recognize any form of usage and give legal sanction for the perpetuation of such usage, which on the face of it is illegal. Since then the subject has been discussed by the public and there has been a tremendous change in public opinion in favour of the removal of these disabilities. The Madras Local Boards Act definitely lays down that the use of no institution of a public nature shall be denied to any section of the public. But the Local Boards Act does not cover the restrictions in transport, and in particular with regard to public conveyance and sanitary conveniences and other things. I am most certain that this measure is non-controversial. It has come rather too late in the day according to me. It has disfigured the statute-book for a number of years and the usage has been sanctified by courts and has acted in a way which is absolutely against the spirit of modern times. These classes of people have been prevented partly on account of the custom and partly on account of their economically depressed condition. Even to-day in areas where the caste Hindus are powerful, I am afraid any amount of legislation may not help them, for any law to be worked requires the co-operation and the definite help of those for whom it is intended. The law can be defeated in many dubious ways, and certainly the economic consideration of the caste people who are better off than the depressed classes does act as something which is in the way of proper fulfilment of this enactment. But once this is placed on the statute-book I expect that the machinery of the Government will be used for its fulfilment. Personally I am aware of a tank in my own district to throw open which I have been at work nearly seven or eight years. The caste Hindus have persisted in their action. Although the idea and the sympathy of the District Magistrate and those responsible for the administration of the district are for opening it, I am sorry to say I have not been successful. It is because of this that the difficulty in carrying out this piece of legislation in far-off and out-of-the-way places is a thing which is the problem of the Government. But once this Act is put on the statute-book, probably it will give us the additional strength which we require. I do not think any further argument from me is necessary. It is a

[Dr. T. S. S. Rajan] [12th December 1938]

short Bill of a few clauses, and I do not think the House will find any difficulty in accepting it. Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

* SRI DIWAN BAHADUR R. SRINIVASAN:—"Sir, it is very encouraging to me to find the Mover of the Bill and the Premier are Brahmans and Aryans. Their ancestors introduced the caste system and caused all these troubles to the people. Now this is not a movement of four or five years. This is a movement which was started sixty years before. If you permit me a few minutes, I shall just explain how this movement began. In 1772 the British Parliament moved the Madras Government to ameliorate the conditions of the depressed classes and establish the rights of these people. There was correspondence between the British Parliament and the Madras Government. To a certain extent some work was done. It was dropped. Again in 1818 the British Parliament pressed the Madras Government to uplift these people. Then the Revenue Board ordered the district collectors to report. Nothing was done, until 1892. Then again in 1893 a Government Order No. 68, dated 1st February, was issued to impart education to these people. I will refer only to a few cases. Now 120 years had elapsed but nothing had been done and the British Government had been pressing throughout. The cause of this was to be traced to the caste Hindus. You will find that from the village munsif to the staff of the Revenue Board the offices are always held by caste Hindus. Every effort made by the Government was frustrated. In 1893 when they introduced this Government Order to give education to the depressed classes, no Hindu would come forward to teach them and the proselytisers would not countenance this Order because it would not help them. The Government Order was very liberal and was hailed as the Magna Charta of the depressed classes. So no further effort was made and the Government Order was reduced to a dead letter. Well, Sir, that was in 1893. I started a journal to give voice to the voiceless millions. The inarticulate community was shaped into an organized entity. Since then education has been imparted to the depressed classes. Hon. Members who have watched for the last thirty or forty years know the events. Within a year or two since I started the paper, the community was able to reach the Imperial Parliament. Since then they have been working regularly. In spite of waves of opposition they have advanced steadily and have come forward to-day to take a share in the administration, and have advanced in many other matters.

"So, if proper facilities are given, I daresay they will come forward very soon. I do not want to take much time, Sir. To give effect to the amendments to the Local Boards and Municipalities Act, what the Government should do is to give wide publicity to this Bill after its enactment, together with the

12th December 1938] [Sri R. Srinivasan]

amendments to the above Acts by beat of drums in every village in the Province. This is an important matter. Such work should not be entrusted to any institutions or to anybody else. Now that the Bill has been introduced I hope the Government will be successful in their efforts to improve the community."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Mr. President, while supporting the fundamental principle of the Bill, I am at a loss to see what sanctions there are for the infringement of the pious wishes expressed in the Bill. What is necessary in all these Acts is that when the Government lay down certain principles for being carried out, if there be an infringement of a principle, provision should be made for penalties. For instance a Bill was brought forward by Mr. Veerian for amending the Local Boards Act to remove the disabilities of the public regarding the use of markets and tanks. It was passed into law in 1926. There is a provision in the existing Local Boards Act prescribing a penalty for the infringement of the rights laid down by obstructing the use of a public road or market. Then I myself brought forward a Bill in 1927 for amending in similar or wider lines the District Municipalities Act and that Bill was passed into law in 1929; and there also there is a provision for obstructing the use of public roads, markets, etc. Afterwards there was an Act brought forward by the Government to make it much more comprehensive and removing other disabilities under the Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act. There also penalties are provided. I find that, in this Bill, there is no provision for punishing a man who prevents the enjoyment of any of these privileges. It is simply stated in the Bill that no civil or criminal or revenue court shall recognize any custom or usage; this will lead to nothing if there is an infringement of the custom. Penalties are provided for under the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act; but there is no provision for punishment in this Bill. Of course this Bill is more comprehensive than the provision found in the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act. This Bill refers not only to public streets, rivers, wells and tanks, but also to sanitary conveniences and means of transport, etc. But suppose a member of the Harijan community suffers some disability, or is prevented from using either a public latrine or a means of transport, for instance a motor-bus, etc., which are used by members of other communities. What is there to bring the offender to a court and to punish him for obstructing a person from using it? It is my humble opinion that this Bill is defective from that point of view. I hope the Hon. Minister will be able to explain this matter; if not, I think, sooner or later, there ought to be a further Bill brought forward to meet this defect. I consider this to be a very serious defect."

12
noon.

* SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I have much pleasure in supporting the Bill

[Sri N. R. Samiappa Mudaliyar] [12th December 1938]

which is calculated to remove an age-long blot on the Hindu religion and Hindu culture. My only regret is that in this enlightened 20th century, there should have been the necessity to bring in such a measure. If acted upon in the spirit and in the manner in which it ought to be acted upon, I have no doubt it will lead to all-round progress of the Hindu community and the general advancement of the country at large in the political world. I hope that persons belonging to the so-called higher castes who are more fortunately placed either in the matter of wealth or in the position they occupy in public life, would not, while paying lip sympathy to the object of this Bill, circumvent its provisions in actual practice. I should particularly tell the Government to see that the local boards under their control give effect to the provisions of this law, in letter and spirit. If I refer to local boards, it is because I have in my mind a particular instance wherein attempts are being made to divert the existing main road along a circuitous route running through the back-yard of the houses just because the so-called high caste residents of that village could not brook the idea of the Adi-Dravidas walking in front of their houses. The Hon. the Leader of the House told us his experience about a tank in his district. It may be a private tank and if so, it concerns a private party. But in the case of public roads, and pathways which are under the local boards, I hope the local board will not be allowed to try to circumvent the law by transferring or diverting the road. I hope the Government will not allow such a thing to happen, if and when such cases are brought to their notice. While, therefore, giving my support to this Bill, I will exhort every one concerned to see that this Act does not become a dead letter."

* SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAN:—"Mr. President, I have very great pleasure in supporting this Bill, although it is only a consolidation of the provisions of certain Acts which are already there. But I would like the title of the Bill to be changed. In the place of 'among certain classes of Hindus,' should be substituted the words 'among certain classes of persons.' Not only the Adi-Dravidas, but other classes of persons also are prevented from making use of these roads, common wells, etc. Even Christians, Muhammadans and others are prevented from using public places. Indian Christians suffer a great deal with regard to the use of public wells, etc., they will not be allowed to use wells, roads, etc., very near *agraharams*. I would therefore appeal to the Government to change the title of the Bill, as I have suggested, so that the Bill might apply to all people, not only to Adi-Dravidas, but to all persons."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Sir, I am very thankful to hon. Members of the House for the more or less unanimous support they have given to this Bill. With regard to the remarks

12th December 1938] [Dr. T. S. S. Rajan]

of Diwan Bahadur Srinivasan, I may say that the ignorance of people with regard to this law is not so much an obstacle as the prevailing practice or custom; that is the impression that I have been able to gather. People have known very well for a number of years that there is a law which enables them to go to public places. The tank which I referred to when I started the discussion is not a private tank; it is a tank which is under the control of the district board. People were told that the district board being a public institution, and the tank being public property, they would not be prevented from using it; but the whole of the caste Hindu population of that village would not admit all people to use it. An appeal was sent to the Collector. He should have stood by the provisions of the Act; but he said, 'Look here, I cannot post a posse of constables for three months and protect you; if you are allowed to take water from the tank, the whole village will protest against it and in the interest of public peace and safety, I cannot possibly support your movement and provide Police aid for enjoying this ordinary and simple civic amenity which people have a right to enjoy at any time.' It is not so much a question of change of the law or of the protection to be afforded by the Police, as it is a change of heart of the people that is required. I realize the absolute injustice of preventing ordinary human beings including Mussalmans from having the benefit of a protected water-supply. For the information of the hon. Member, Mr. Raman, I might say that even Harijans who have been converted to other faiths, are not prevented from using public tanks. Even animals use the tank; and here is an instance of human beings being prevented from using it. Yet as many a thousand of caste Hindus maintain that they are right in preventing some people from using the tank, laws can take us to a certain extent only; even enactments may not take us very far in a matter which has to be decided with the consent and change of heart on the part of the thousands of villagers, among whom the Harijans live."

* SRI DIWAN BAHADUR R. SRINIVASAN:—"The members of the depressed classes say, 'Give us Police aid and protection; in a month's time, we will clear untouchability.' I think that can very well be done."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I think my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur Srinivasan, does not want the Government to sit with folded hands, if civil war breaks out in every village; we cannot certainly sit quiet in the name of law and order, whatever may be the consequences. But we expect that with the support of law which the Government is prepared to give and with the subsequent legislation that is coming in the wake of this legislation, I mean the Temple Entry Bill, when once the temples are thrown open and the Harijans are given the privilege

[Dr. T. S. S. Rajan] [12th December 1938]

of entering the temples along with other Hindus—naturally most of these disabilities will disappear. That is why we lay so much stress on the temple entry movement. The hon. Member knows that the other House has passed the Temple Entry Bill as applied to Malabar; when once the Malabar temples are thrown open, we are confident and almost certain that all the temples of the Province will be thrown open. With the throwing open of the temples, I am almost certain that every disability under which the Harijans suffer as a class, will eventually disappear.

“ But, so far, the present usage has been in existence and the law at present recognizes it. This law is being knocked on the head now; hereafter it shall not be open to a judge or a court of the land, to say that because the Harijans did not enjoy the privilege of using a tank for over 200 years, they should not use it hereafter; the present legal claim will disappear by the passing of this enactment.

“ With regard to the penalties for breaches of this law, they are there already. If a motor-bus conductor refuses to take a Harijan passenger, he will be punished according to law; his licence will be cancelled. The licence says definitely that the conductor of a bus should take anybody, including a Harijan, who offers a fare, from one place to another; if he refuses, he will be punished according to law. If a man is obstructed from using a sanitary convenience, the offender will be punished for so doing. Therefore the law is not defective. Therefore I can assure my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, that there will be no obstacle at all in the way . . . ”

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“ For instance, if a bus-driver refuses to carry a passenger, under what law can he be punished? ”

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“ His licence will be cancelled. It is clearly laid down in the licence granted that he is bound to carry any passenger; if he does not, he will be punished according to law.

“ With regard to the observation of Mr. Raman, I wish to say that the Harijans are within the Hindu fold. As for the Christians and members of other faiths, they are not Harijans at all, they are not members of the excluded classes. When once a Harijan becomes a Christian, he ceases to be an untouchable, or outcaste. Moreover, missionary institutions and those bodies of people who are responsible for changing the faiths of persons, take very good care to see that such disabilities that are attached to members of the Hindu fold, do not apply to those who change their faiths. This Bill goes to the help of Harijans who are prevented by long custom from enjoying certain rights,

12th December 1938] [Dr. T. S. S. Rajan]

and who are not treated as human beings. I do not think I should say anything more. This is a very small and simple Bill and I am glad that the House has supported it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

12-15
p.m.

Clause 2.

* SRI DIWAN BAHADUR R. SRINIVASAN:—"Sir, I move that—

'In line 4 of clause 2, for the word 'Harijans' the words 'Adi-Dravidas, Scheduled Castes' shall be substituted.'

"Sir, that saintly man Mr. Gandhi, for whom I have great regard, has always sought trouble. Calling persons by certain names may be an insult. This poor Indian community is called by the name of 'Harijans.' If you call a girl by several sweet names she will go cross. If I turn to my hon. Friends the Mussalmans and tell them that I am a son of God and that they are the sons of Satan, what will be the result? They will give me something which I will not like. Similarly, if I tell my Christian friends some such thing, they will make it hot for me. When Mr. Gandhi calls us 'Harijans,' i.e., that we are the children of God—as if all the others are children of the devil, the others won't like it. There will be trouble.

"It will be seen that the terms 'Adi-Dravida,' 'Adi-Andhra' and 'Viswa Brahmana' were all proposed by the communities themselves; and that, too, with the consent of the community concerned. As a matter of fact these measures were discussed in this House and the Government of the day also accepted those terms. It is not fair for any person to call a community by any name he likes; simply because Mr. Gandhi has called them 'Harijans,' to-morrow some other person will give them a different name, and the day after some other person will come and give them yet another name. Are we to submit to all these insults? Are we not human beings; is there no voice for us to ask that nobody should take advantage over us?

"Then again, Sir, Adi-Dravida is a historic word and the Scheduled castes are proud of their name. Some belong to an ancient family such as 'Samhavas'; there are the Konkas who came from the Konga country; and there are so many other communities, each with its historic traditions, of which they are proud. In Tamil the Scheduled castes are called 'ஐக்கியசங்கத்தார்.' If their historic traditions are not respected, I am sure there will be future trouble between the caste Hindus and the Scheduled castes, if that word 'Harijan' is left as it is. The other day,

[Sri R. Srinivasan] [12th December 1938]

Sir, there was a row between a depressed class man and a Christian when the latter tapped on the shoulder of the former and said, 'Oh! Harry John, how are you getting on?' Why? Because these people are called by Mr. Gandhi as 'Harijans.' Mr. Gandhi has not taken the consent of these people to give them that name; nor did the community go and ask him to baptise them by that name. When he was asked for the reason, Mr. Gandhi told me that he had asked somebody about it and that man had said that 'Harijan' would be a suitable name, and so he had adopted the name which he thought best. Leaving Mr. Gandhi alone, I move, Sir, that the word 'Harijans' be substituted by 'Adi-Dravidas, Scheduled Castes.' "

* SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—" I second it, Sir."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Sir, in the Bill that has been circulated to hon. Members of this House, the passage relating to this amendment runs thus:

'Whereas it is increasingly felt by the Hindu community that the disabilities which are imposed by social custom and usage on certain classes of Hindus commonly known as Harijans, Untouchables, or Depressed Classes and which have been in certain matters . . . '

" In fact, the one objection of Diwan Bahadur R. Srinivasan seems to be to the use of the word 'Harijan,' but he need not drag in Mahatma Gandhi into this discussion. Let us see, what the word 'Harijan' itself connotes. 'Hari' is the name of God and 'jan' means people; and therefore 'Harijans' means 'people of God.' It means nothing more than that, and it does not require Gandhiji's blessing or the acute intellectual interpretation of Mr. Srinivasan to divine any ulterior motive in the use of the very simple word, which, after all, means 'people of God.'

" I would, as a Vaishnavite and as one who knows something about Vaishnava doctrines, call the attention of my hon. Friend to the word in Tamil called 'Tirukkulathar,' which was introduced by the famous reformer Ramanuja. He would not call these people as Adi-Dravidas and although he was born in the Tamil country and was preaching his faith to the Tamil people he never coined the word 'Adi-Dravida.' In his days he admitted thousands of these people into the temple at Melkote and even to-day that practice is continued. He called those people 'Tirukkulathar' meaning thereby, people who belonged to the family of God. So, nothing new has been found out now; we only want to extend our heart-felt sympathy to those people who have been wilfully and ignorantly kept out of society by our own people. We felt it was our duty to give them a position by

12th December 1938] [Dr. T. S. S. Rajan]

giving them a name which means 'God's people.' I really do not see there is anything to fight over the word. What is there in the term 'Adi-Dravida' which makes you say that they were probably earlier in existence than the Dravidas themselves? But, what is Dravida? There are Adi-Andhras; Adi-Karnatakas, and all sorts of 'Adis.' The question is not who came first or who came last. The question is the admitting of a certain class of people who to-day are kept out of the Hindu fold, and what amount of recognition they should get; and so the term has been defined. But we have not confined it to only a certain section; it refers to Harijans, Untouchables and Depressed Classes, and the whole term is comprehensive. I am really surprised at the amount of vehemence imported into the meaning of this term by my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasan. I have got a lurking feeling in my mind that he has some objection to the word 'Adi-Dravida' itself and it was probably that that was at the back of his mind; probably he coined it himself and presented it to his community and evidently he wants to father it . . ."

* SRI DIWAN BAHADUR R. SRINIVASAN:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. During the regime of the previous Government it was proposed that these people should be called 'Adi-Dravidas' and there was some objection. At that time some said, 'We shall be called "Dravidas"'; but the Government have ordered that they have no objection to their calling themselves by whatever name they liked, but that so far as the Government were concerned they should be called 'Adi-Dravidas.' The word 'Adi-Dravida' was first used by certain depressed class members in 1889 or 1890 at a sangam which was formed in Madras and it follows that it has been in use for a long time. In the Local Boards Act the term 'Adi-Dravida' is used for all the untouchable classes."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I am thankful for the explanation given by my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur Srinivasan, but it does not alter the position I have taken up. In fact it does not exclude Adi-Dravidas, but it includes them also and it goes even further than that, namely, if a certain sect of people would like to call themselves Harijans, it was open to them to do so. The term 'depressed classes' is in fact a more distinctive term for untouchables. It is perhaps the one thing we want should be effaced from this country, even from the dictionary of usage. There will come a day when there will be no difference, and no need to have any differentiation, between Adi-Dravida, Dravida and similar things. We expect that as Hindus we shall all be equal and shall go by the one name, 'Hindus,' and by no other name. Before we do so, we have got to take cognizance of the term that is prevailing in the country and

[Dr. T. S. S. Rajan] [12th December 1938]

we have included this term. I am sorry, Sir, I cannot accept the amendment of the hon. Member."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The preamble was put and carried.

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" Sir, I move—
'that the Bill be passed into law.' "

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(2) THE MADRAS PROHIBITION (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1938
(L.A. BILL NO. 18 OF 1938), AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

12-30 p.m. * THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" Mr. President, I beg to move—

'that the Bill^a further to amend the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, for certain purposes (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1938) as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration at once.'

" The Bill has been circulated. It is an amending Bill. The object of it is to meet the opposition with regard to certain sacramental wines that are necessary for religious purposes, for the performance of certain rites in accordance with ancient custom. Some objection was raised relating to exemptions being placed with regard to permits. They want a statutory provision, though, in practice, it makes no difference and the Government tried to satisfy and explain the position. But in order to give complete satisfaction, the present amendment is proposed. The main object of this amendment is that the Provincial Government is bound to make suitable provision for issuing 'Authorities' to persons and institutions for the possession and use of such liquor as may be required by them for any *bona fide* religious purpose in accordance with ancient custom under such terms and conditions and penalties for infringement as may be prescribed. No particular mention is made with regard to caste and the law has to be so framed that any denomination may take advantage of it. I hope, Sir, the Indian Christian community is satisfied with this provision. As a matter of fact there is no danger of any kind and the experience of the past twelve months has shown that no difficulty

12th December 1938] [Sri C. Rajagopalachariar]

has been felt with regard to mass wine or any other wines. Any way, the statutory provision would make the provision more satisfactory and so this amending Bill was introduced. I beg to move for the consideration of the Bill. It was passed in the Assembly without any difference."

* MR. S. J. GONSALVES:—"Sir, I am glad to know that the Government think it fit to introduce this Bill. It goes one step forward. But I do not think it goes sufficiently far. As the Hon. the Prime Minister just said, it improves the position. I see it improves the position, but not to the extent that the people affected would like it improved. When the Prohibition Act was introduced, I moved an amendment that the wine wanted for the mass should be exempted from the operation of the Act. The Prime Minister opposed the amendment and argued that there were provisions in the Act for permits and said that by means of those permits the people concerned could get the wine that was wanted. Well, Sir, the Government probably think that the people affected objected to the word 'permit' and that is probably the reason why it is being removed. A concession to sentiment is made by the substitution of the word 'Authority' for the word 'permit.' But I ask whether the real objection is met by this Bill. I have no hesitation in saying that the real objection is not at all met by this Bill. The word 'Authority' is not sufficient. It seems to me that the word 'exemption' should be brought in and I hope that the Government will soon see the necessity for improving the position further by changing the word 'Authority' into the word 'exemption.' All through this Bill, it looks as if the right has been taken away and the right has been given back as a grace to the people affected. Government have no right to take away the religious rights of people. If, for certain religious purposes, the possession and use of wine is wanted, the Government should not take it away. Government should provide for that right by exempting it altogether from the operation of the Act. Still I stick to the position I advanced when the original Bill was first brought into this House. I do not oppose the present Bill. In so far as it goes a step forward, I am thankful to the Government. But I ask them to go another step forward soon enough and exempt mass wine altogether from the operation of the Act."

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Mr. President, I myself brought an amendment to the original Bill altogether exempting the liquor required for religious purposes also from the operation of the Act. The Government at that time did not see their way to give that exemption, and relied upon the 'permit' system. Sir, for the word 'permit' they have substituted the word 'authority,' but we wanted a *statutory* exemption for liquor required for religious purposes according to ancient custom.

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha] [12th December 1938]

In reply to my question the Prime Minister was pleased to say that there was no necessity for it. They have at last found it necessary now to introduce this amending Bill. I greatly appreciate that the Prime Minister has thought it fit to bring this Bill to meet the legitimate demands of several communities, specially Catholics, to which community I belong. Of course it does not go as far as we sought, that is, altogether exempting from the operation of the Act the liquor required for religious purposes. But the Hon. the Prime Minister has depended upon precedents and in this case the precedent is the exemption provided for such purposes in the famous United States of America Total Prohibition Act. I myself printed a small pamphlet on the subject drawing the attention of the public and the Prime Minister to it. I did that with very great difficulty after hunting out the American Act and brought it to the notice of the Government and especially Mr. Varkey, the Parliamentary Secretary, who must have placed this before the Prime Minister. I am glad the Government have seen the light, though not the full light, and come forward to remove the objection on the lines of the American Law. The same amendment has been introduced in the United Provinces and the Bihar Prohibition Act. I must express the gratitude of the community to which I belong for this change of angle of vision on the part of the Prime Minister, who, though at first very obstinate, at least now when we knocked and prayed, opens the door and admits that he has made a mistake and sees the reason to concede the legitimate demands of the minority community as it is."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"I feel extremely gratified that Mr. Saldanha has expressed so generously his satisfaction with this Bill. While appreciating it, let me plead not guilty to the charge which he has quietly laid in trying to thank me, that I am generally obstinate. I am inclined to return the charge, viz., that in this matter it is he who has been obstinate. Everything was done from the very outset and yet he has been complaining. In the United States of America that he referred to, does he not know that the clergymen, priests and ministers make an application which is a formal written request supported by a verified statement of facts so that the Commissioner may grant the request? All priests, etc., were required to keep a full account of purchase and disbursement of wine, and had to produce the same sworn to before the Administrator whenever making an application, or when so required by the Administrator. Under the Madras system priests and ministers of religion require nothing more than an annual 'Authority' which is issued, on application, by the Collector and which covers the possession and acquisition of wine for sacramental purposes for a whole year. This matter has been simply

12th December 1938] [Sri C. Rajagopalachariar]

easy and not a single difficulty has so far arisen. Yet they have been complaining. It is because they were obstinate that this Bill has been brought. It is not as if my obstinacy has been moved by persistence on the other side. Exemption has a different meaning as applied to different things. When beverage wine is referred to, that can be used for beverage purposes and there is nothing intrinsic in the wine preventing it from being used for anything other than beverage. It may be used now for religious purposes and at some other time for other purposes. Permit or authority implies the previous state of things, but for personal reasons it has been removed and priests have been authorised to keep this wine.

“ This is not a mere verbal change; there is difference in the attitude of the man who applies for granting these exemptions on application. The ‘ Authorities ’ which the officers are bound to give are different from permits which they may or may not give. That is the position: there is no difficulty in the working of the Bill; large quantities of wine may be retained and the chief Bishop may, on his own authority, distribute it to others; all these conveniences have been provided for and there is no interference in these matters at all. Therefore I ask Mr. Saldanha and members of his community to accept this Bill without any mental reservation whatsoever. The Bill meets the requirements of the case in every legitimate manner. I hope the House will accept this Bill without any change.” 12-45
p.m.

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

MR. PRESIDENT:—“ As no notice of amendments has been given, I put clauses 2, 3 and 4 together to the House.”

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The preamble was put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“ I move—
‘ that the Bill be passed into law ’.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(3) THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL BOARDS (AMENDMENT) BILL 1938 (L.A. BILL NO. 19 OF 1938), AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ Sir, I move—

‘ that the Bill a further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, for certain purposes (L.A. Bill No. 19 of 1938) as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration at once.’

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

[12th December 1938]

“ Sir, in moving the motion, I may say that it has been passed by the Assembly without any amendment and without a speech, because it is non-controversial. We have empowered municipalities to take up electrical undertakings. Already about 20 municipalities have undertaken supply and generation of electricity; we have been appointing Electrical Engineers also for the municipalities that have undertaken electrical schemes. We have formed the cadre of Local Bodies Electrical Engineering Service; it was formed in the year 1936; under the present Act, we have been appointing Electrical Engineers; all the same, there is a doubt whether we can appoint Electrical Engineers under section 71 of the District Municipalities Act, because it contemplates the appointment of only Engineers. By straining the section, we have appointed not only ordinary Municipal Engineers but also Electrical Engineers. This Bill seeks to regularize what has been in vogue since the year 1936. By clause 3 of the Bill, we contemplate local bodies undertaking the transmission, production, etc., of electric energy and the Government appointing Electrical Engineers to them. Panchayat boards also are empowered to take up electrical undertakings; there is nothing now to prevent district boards coming forward and taking up electrical undertakings. We give power to the panchayat boards and district boards also to undertake electrical schemes.

“ We have taken this opportunity to empower the Government to appoint more than one District Board Engineer and more than one District Panchayat Officer, wherever it is felt necessary. All the district boards have been amalgamated now. For four district boards we have appointed two District Board Engineers each, because the work of the board cannot be managed by one District Board Engineer. So, under clause 3 of the Bill we take power to appoint more than one District Board Engineer and one District Panchayat Officer, wherever it is found necessary. I move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.”

* SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—
“ Mr. President, it is amusing to note that this Government which have been vehemently protesting that the bifurcation of the district boards by the previous Government had been made without sufficient justification and which have been going apace with the amalgamation of these boards, should immediately after the amalgamation process is completed, admit that they are unwieldy for one District Board Engineer or one District Panchayat Officer. If these boards are unwieldy for these officers, who, after all, have to deal with only one branch of the administration, how do the Government expect one District Board President on whom the responsibility for the entire administration of all the affairs of the Board is statutorily cast, to effectively and efficiently discharge his duties? Is it that the Government intend the Presidents of local

12th December 1938] [Sri N. R. Samiappa Mudaliyar]

boards to be mere figure-heads, those statutory powers notwithstanding? But this is only by the way. I should like to know, Sir, how this system of two officers of equal status under one board is to be worked in practice. How is the work to be divided between these two officers and who is to do it? Would the division be on a territorial basis, or on the basis of the nature of the work? Are they both to reside in the same place, or are they to have two different headquarters? Are they to be served by the same office, or is each of them to have a separate office of his own? Again what is their responsibility towards the District Board President? These are matters which require elucidation before we can be called upon to give our assent to this proposal. I personally feel that the more efficient system would be to have one District Board Engineer and increase the number of his assistants if necessary. I should, however, not object to this proposal, if the Government would give a satisfactory reply to the questions raised by me."

* SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—"Mr. President, the previous Government bifurcated a number of district boards in this Province. They believed that one district board president could not effectively look after the whole administration of the district board. As a matter of fact, a special officer was appointed to go from district to district, to investigate and find out whether the financial condition of the district board was quite safe and whether the board could be bifurcated. It is only on the strength of the report of the special officer from time to time to the effect that some district boards were strong financially, that those boards were bifurcated. The bifurcated district boards had to sustain great loss by way of heavy administrative expenditure. Sir, immediately after the present Government came to power, they decided that these bifurcated district boards should again be amalgamated. They thought perhaps that if district boards were bifurcated, there would be additional expenditure and waste of funds of district boards. Under this Bill, there is provision for the Government appointing more than one District Board Engineer and one District Panchayat Officer. They think that there are some district boards now whose jurisdiction and nature of work demand and warrant the entertainment of more than one District Board Engineer and District Panchayat Officer. My submission, Mr. President, is that if the nature of the work of the district board demands or warrants the entertainment of two Panchayat Officers and two Engineers, why should not the bifurcated district boards be allowed to remain as they are, because after all the expenditure that may be incurred over and above the cost of two Engineers and two Panchayat Officers, will be negligible? I think the advantages of the bifurcation of such district boards will outweigh the disadvantages; in the interests of the better administration of the district boards, it is but fair to allow the bifurcated district boards to

[Sri M. Ramakrishna Reddi] [12th December 1938]

continue as such. I do not oppose the proposal of the Government to take power to appoint additional Engineers and Panchayat Officers. What I want to say is that there is no meaning in amalgamating the bifurcated district boards, when you are going to incur additional expenditure by appointing additional Engineers and Panchayat Officers. There are some district boards whose area and nature of work warrant the entertainment of additional Panchayat Officers and Engineers. My proposal is that at least in future, you should not amalgamate the district boards. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'All the district boards have been amalgamated.') I understand from the Hon. Minister that all the bifurcated district boards have already been amalgamated. Then I think that principle is wrong. What is the use of amalgamating the district boards, when you are proposing to appoint more Panchayat Officers and additional Engineers. If there is necessity for more district officers, then the Government should not have amalgamated such big and rich district boards.

"Now I would suggest that, instead of having two Engineers and two Panchayat Officers, the Government may have one Engineer and one Panchayat Officer under whom they can have a number of Assistant Engineers and Assistant Panchayat Officers; otherwise there will be confusion. Now you have to divide or bifurcate a district for the sake of distributing work between the two District Board Engineers; some taluks will be under one engineer and the other taluks will be under another engineer. There will be confusion and administrative difficulty.

"Clause 3 of the Bill says that after section 69-B, the following section shall be inserted, namely, 'The Provincial Government may appoint an electrical engineer to any district board or panchayat which has undertaken the generation, transmission or supply of electrical energy.' In view of the fact that the pay of the officer concerned, will be met from the district board funds, it is not known why the Government should have the power of appointing the electrical engineer. I would like to know if the Government are going to bear a portion of the cost of employing the electrical engineer, or if the Government are going to pay to the district board the entire additional cost. If not, I do not know why the Government should have the power of appointing the electrical engineer. If the Government have decided to pay more than half the pay of the electrical engineer, then I can understand the reason. Otherwise, it is not fair that the Government should take such powers in their hands and ask the district board to pay the officer. With these suggestions, Sir, I have no objection to support the Bill before the House."

* MR. D. M. REID:—"Sir, this is essentially a Bill referring to the important subject of the generation, transmission and supply of electricity. It seems to me that two important points arise out

12th December 1938] [Mr. D. M. Reid]

of this question. The first is the distribution of electricity which must undoubtedly be developed and continue to be developed very largely in so advanced a Province as this; undoubtedly the final control of this important supply must be with Government. The second general principle which I would approve of is that, while the Government should always maintain their adherence to democratic principles, they should never be afraid of departing from them if the general benefit of the people demand it. We should appreciate the action of the Hon. Prime Minister at any time when an occasion of this importance arises, in being prepared to take over greater control of any local body where that is in the better interests of the State. Therefore, on these two points I definitely support the Bill."

* SRI T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I am unable to understand the opposition to have extra officers. I come from a district where there is more than one District Board Engineer, now that the two bifurcated district boards have been amalgamated. There has been a great increase in the mileage of roads and one District Board Engineer is not able to attend. Recently there has been considerable extension of roads in my district; many private individuals and groups of individuals have offered money for the initial building up of new roads to connect main roads and for opening up the interior of the country. In such a case there is ample work for two qualified and superior engineers to supervise the construction of these roads, culverts and other things. There is considerable advantage in having extra energy, so that all the money offered might be immediately utilized. I understand that temporarily an additional District Board Engineer has to be appointed and that he is about to function.

"I understand, Sir, that a temporary additional District Board Engineer is functioning or is about to function in that district. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'He is already functioning.') I am very glad to hear it. Similarly, panchayat work has now improved considerably and is gradually expanding and there also more staff may be required to cope with the work. It is neither my opinion, nor is it borne out by hard facts that because in a Collector's office a few more clerks or additional officers may be required it should be a reason that the district collectorate ought to be bifurcated with all the paraphernalia of a separate treasury, a Treasury Deputy Collector and a personal assistant. On the other hand, the amalgamation of the boards and the creation of one board will facilitate the work by bringing together the other heads of the district and there will also be co-operation in the conduct of the work of the district. Even the democratic aspect and training of members will be increased. In certain cases, the number of schools will increase, mileage of roads

[Sri T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [12th December 1938]

will increase and various other questions relating to public health matters will also increase. For the purpose of better supervision over the various activities of the board, it may perhaps be necessary that regional committees may have to be created; and that is by the way. There is no reason to oppose the provisions contained in the Bill. I heartily support it."

* SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, I rise to speak on only one aspect of the matter, and that is, whether it would be in the interests of the country if the services of the local boards are managed and controlled by orders from the Government. The question is whether all the existing services should continue as they are or should be provincialized. Now, Sir, it is proposed to take over the power of appointment from the local boards into the hands of the Provincial Government, and the question is whether that is a wise policy and ought to be adhered to and continued. To my mind, the Government of India Act was framed purposely for making the services absolutely immune from all interference. The reason for that is that the services should be rendered absolutely free from the control of the elective bodies. I can understand the Government of India Act or the British Parliament making the services practically immune from the control of the elective bodies, but I cannot understand why a national Government should try to extend that principle and add on to what may be called the permanent constitution certain other services, by taking that power from the local bodies to whom they should properly belong and who at any moment may be used for the purpose of what may be termed wrecking the constitution.

"The real question is this: Are these services to be formed into a separate category or will they be included in the Provincial service or Imperial service? It may of course be stated that the services are very loyal now and if the Provincial Government take over the services they will become absolutely loyal to them. I know they will be very loyal and they will be loyal so long as this Government is in power. We have got the old story of Prahlada, where you will find that when Narayana was ruling the world, every one was loyal to him, but when Hiranya Kasipu became the ruler those very people became loyal to Hiranya Kasipu. So, Sir, these services will no doubt be very loyal now, but the moment there is a breakdown and the services are called out, then you will find the true loyalty of the so-called loyal services. They are really the prop of the Government which you are pledged to wreck. If an emergency should arise, they are under whose control? They are under the control of the British Parliament and under the control of His Excellency the Governor and these engineers will automatically pass into their hands. Is that what is contemplated, by this measure? Or is it your purpose by

12th December 1938] [Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu]

taking away the powers of the local bodies that you enhance the powers of the administration which you are pledged to be disloyal to? If that is done, I can understand. But my submission is, it is not such a simple matter. Again, Sir, the Public Health Minister is going to introduce a Bill shortly here so that the powers of the local authorities will be divested in the matter of appointment and control of the officers under their control. The result is the local self-government is going to be what is called a provincialized industrial service, so that even the local board services which may be said truly to belong to the people, should form part of the limb of the Government. I submit that is not at all proper.

“ Apart from that, now that you are struggling for the freedom of the country, the democratic services ought to be available at any time for the service of the country and ought not to be under the paramount power but under the local authorities. I know the criticism will be made that the local authorities are not using these services properly; but that is another matter. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar: ‘That is the matter.’) The Hon. the Prime Minister says that that is the matter. The whole question therefore is, whether that is the matter or not. If it is a question of struggling for power, it is not a matter; and if it is a question of training for the better administration of the board, it is the matter. If the question is whether the powers should be in the hands of the local board or they shall go to others, it is absolutely a simple and subsidiary matter and I would even say, it is not at all a matter. I want to know, if the powers are in the hands of the local boards and the engineers are not properly controlled, how is it going to strike at the root of the administration? The Government have always got powers of supervision; and they have got more extensive powers; they can supersede or suppress or even transfer and do such other things; and when such is the case why should the power of appointing these officers also should be given to the Government. If the Government want to exercise their patronage, by all means let them do so, but if it is for any other reason, I think no encroachment on the powers of these local bodies should be allowed. Such a thing should not only not be countenanced but should be opposed.”

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ Sir, many issues were raised on this non-controversial matter. The first point raised was whether the Government would be wise in amalgamating district boards, because they themselves admitted that there are some heavy districts. My hon. Friend, Mr. M. Ramakrishna Reddi raised another objection and that is whether the Government are going to pay for these engineers, probably in view of the

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [12th December 1938]

fact that we have got the power of appointing them. Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu raised a very wide issue, which, I am afraid, is not germane to the present subject.

“Coming first to Mr. Ramakrishna Reddi's objection, I may say that the Government have exercised the power of appointment of District Board Engineers since 1920. Reference was made to all the district boards by the Government and out of 32 district boards, only four were keeping the power in their hands, while the other 28 ask the Government to provincialize their services and make the appointments direct. Again, in respect of the municipalities, about 18 municipalities have now got their electrical engineers all appointed by the Government. As a matter of fact, there is a feeling in the district boards and municipalities that this power should vest in the Government so that they can transfer these officers whenever they are found to be incompetent and slack in their work. I know there are cases where assistant engineers have been continuing in the same division for over 20 years; and the district boards themselves have come to me and said that they wanted that they should be transferred, since they had themselves no power to do so. We are going to frame rules in regard to these matters and I shall certainly bear Mr. Ramakrishna Reddi's objections on this issue in mind. Again, Sir, even District Board Engineers are not paid by the Government. Probably the hon. Member has forgotten the fact that we are paying the salary of these officers from out of the grants that we are giving for trunk roads. Similar is the case with regard to assistant engineers. So, there is no question of the Government paying these officers. In the interests of administration and in the interests of their own officers, it is necessary that these services should be provincialized. As a matter of fact, wherever I go, the employees of municipalities have asked me, ‘Why not provincialize our services also? Why not give us transfer now and then, because we rot and rot in the same office for a number of years without any change and we want a change at least once in five years.’ That is their demand wherever I have gone. That matter is also under the active consideration of the Government. Moreover, I have been questioned several times in the Assembly as to why I have been delaying or postponing the provincialization of the municipal services. The tendency on the part of the local authorities has been, and it is also in the interests of the municipal employees, that they should be provincialized and given a change whenever it is found that they are undesirable or incompetent in a particular place. The fact that we are seeking to take power to appoint Assistant District Board Engineers, though for a temporary period of three or six months, should not be taken to mean that there should be

12th December 1938] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

two district boards on that score. It is not as if we have one or two officers in a particular district. They may require two establishments, two panchayat officers, two engineers and their establishments duplicated, because there is need for the appointment of additional District Board Engineers. That is only for a temporary period and we have not yet decided whether these four districts should have these engineers permanently. It all depends on the necessity of the work that may arise in the districts. So, the appointment of two engineers should not be the criterion to judge whether a district should be one or bifurcated.

“ Again, Sir, if we examine the question of savings to the district board, you will realize that the amalgamation of district boards will be a distinct gain to the district itself. There was also a proposal made that we should keep one District Board Engineer and have more assistant engineers. As a matter of fact, there are assistant engineers whose maximum salary is Rs. 350 or Rs. 400; and under the new scale the pay of the District Board Engineers is Rs. 230. Wherever we appoint additional District Board Engineers, he should necessarily be a junior man on Rs. 230 or Rs. 250; but instead of that if we appoint an assistant engineer on Rs. 350 or Rs. 400, it will be a distinct loss to the district board concerned. Therefore, there is no point in not having power to appoint additional District Board Engineers.

“ Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition raised the question as to how these two engineers are going to administer the district. I may say, Sir, that both of them may be in the same office with different territorial jurisdictions and both of them will be equally responsible for the administration of the entire district. I envisage no difficulty in both the engineers remaining in the same office with the same establishment and looking after their respective jurisdictions. We also wish to issue definite instructions that their work should not be overlapped.

“ With regard to Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu's objection, as I have already pointed out at the outset, he has raised a very wide issue and I do not propose to answer that objection at this moment. I, therefore, want that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 3 were put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The preamble was put and carried.

[12th December 1938]

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I move—
' that the Bill be passed into law.' "

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

* * * *

The Council then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

IV.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 1. G.O. No. 2070, *Development*, dated 24th August 1938, confirming certain amendments to Rules XV and XXII of the rules issued under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932.

* 2. *Supplement to the Vizagapatam District Gazette for August 1938 containing the scheme report for the settlement in Palkonda Agency, Vizagapatam district.*

* 3. G.O. No. 2259, *Development*, dated 12th September 1938, confirming an amendment to Rule II of the rules issued under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932.

* 4. G.O. No. 2288, *Development*, dated 14th September 1938, regarding certain amendments to the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules, 1935.

* 5. G.O. No. 390, *Finance*, dated 23rd November 1938, relating to the schedule of authorized further expenditure for 1938-39, as authenticated by His Excellency the Governor.

6. *Return of Officers under the Government of Madras who held permanent, temporary, acting or probationary appointments on the 1st April of each of the years 1924 to 1938.*

12th December 1938]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 49 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th December 1938, page 24 supra.]

I

Clause (a)—Statement showing the average rainfall at Mangalore and Calicut during May, June and July 1938.

Month.	Actual rainfall. INCHES.	Average. INCHES.	Excess +, Deficiency —, INCHES.
<i>Mangalore.</i>			
May	15.59	6.20	+ 9.39
June	46.57	36.78	+ 9.79
July	42.56	37.11	+ 5.45
<i>Calicut.</i>			
May	7.81	8.53	— 0.72
June	38.54	34.08	+ 4.46
July	43.51	30.24	+ 13.27

II

Clauses (b) and (c)—

Letter from E. C. Wood, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Calicut, the 8th August 1938, Ref. B-5 No. 5670/38-3.

[Floods—July 1938—Amount of rainfall—Extent of damages—Measures of relief—Report—Submitted. *Reference.*—Government Memorandum No. 4293 E/38-1, Revenue, dated 26th July 1938.]

*

*

*

*

2. The taluks of Calicut, Kurumbranad, Ernad and Ponnani were affected by the recent floods. In Calicut taluk, no appreciable damage was caused. In Kurumbranad taluk, about 500 coconut trees were washed away by the sea and a few mud walled huts collapsed. In Ernad taluk, about 80 houses were destroyed by the floods. Damages to the extent of about Rs. 1,000 were caused by the breach of a thodu. About a furlong of the road from Parakkadavu to Tirurangadi was completely washed away, which has since been reclaimed. A bridge on this road was also damaged and it is unsafe for traffic. One child was killed by the fall of a

[12th December 1938]

house and a man was injured by the fall of a tree. No other injury or loss of life is reported from any part of the district. No appreciable damage to crops was caused.

3. The Malabar Distress Relief Committee has sanctioned Rs. 341 for distribution among the poor people whose houses were destroyed in Ernad and Kurumbranad taluks. In Ernad taluk, free distribution of rice and salt was made to the homeless poor for two days during the floods by public charity.

*

*

*

*

The District is well drained and there has been little damage. No occasion has arisen for postponing or reducing the demand for land revenue.

Letter from E. C. Wood, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Calicut, the 9th August 1938, Ref. B-5 No. 5670/38-4.

[Floods—July 1938—Malabar district—Amount of rainfall at Calicut—Extent of damage—Measures of relief, etc.—Report submitted. *Reference.*—Government Memorandum No. 4293 E/38-1, dated 26th July 1938, and my report Ref. B-5 No. 5670/38-3, dated 8th August 1938.]

In continuation of my report read above, I submit that the floods did not cause any damage to crops or property in Ponnani taluk and that no relief measures were necessary.

III

Letter from Sri Rao Bahadur M. V. VELLODI, B.A., Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Mangalore, the 9th August 1938, Ref. A-5 No. 4197/38.

[Floods—South Kanara—1938—Amount of rainfall at Mangalore—Extent of damage—Measures of relief—Report—Submitted. *Reference.*—Government Memorandum No. 4293-E/38-1, dated 26th July 1938.]

*

*

*

*

2. There was heavy rain in the last fortnight of June and the first fortnight of July resulting in floods at some places in the district. Damage to houses and crops has been confined to certain localities of some taluks. The floods having occurred during day time, those in danger of being seriously affected had time to rescue themselves and remove their belongings to safe places.

12th December 1938]

3. On receiving information of the collapse of houses of poor people in some parts of the district on account of the inundation of streams and rivers, orders were issued to the subordinate officers on 9th July 1938 to inspect the affected areas and formulate proposals for relief.

4. It is reported from Coondapoor, Udipi and Karkal taluks that there was no collapse of houses of poor people calling for relief and that the floods were of a minor nature resulting in no appreciable loss of crop. Inspection of the fields is being made and lists of fields affected by the floods are being prepared with a view to consider the question of granting seasonal remissions under Board's Standing Order No. 13. It is, however, anticipated that there will be hardly any case calling for remission of assessment in those three taluks.

5. In the remaining three taluks of Mangalore, Kasaragod and Puttur, however, there has been some appreciable damage both to houses and crops, although the extent of damage to crops cannot be regarded as a calamity calling for relief under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 14. The number of houses damaged or collapsed and the value of the loss suffered in the three taluks are given below :—

	Taluk.					Number of houses.	Extent of damage. RS.
Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	461	8,500
Kasaragod	..	..	..	..	..	367	25,000
Puttur	..	..	..	..	..	64	8,000
	Total					892	41,500

In Mangalore taluk the area most affected is the Surathkal firka. The localities chiefly affected in Kasaragod taluk are on the banks of the Payaswani and the Shiriya rivers, the villages affected severely being Shiriya, Bombrana and Ujarulwar. In Puttur taluk the affected areas are Uppinangadi and Vittal.

From the detailed enquiries made in all these areas, it is found that the people who have suffered by the floods are largely chalgeni tenants of rich landholders. The owners of the houses have no occupancy right in the land and can be ousted without any difficulty. The houses were, however, constructed by the tenants themselves. It is unlikely that the landholders will help them with funds for the reconstruction of the houses. The houses are almost entirely one-roomed thatched huts. The walls being made of earth collapsed when soaked with water.

The tenants are all coolies with no property at all and it is therefore out of the question to grant loans. The roof timber, some bamboos, doors, windows, pillars, etc., all exist in situ and

[12th December 1938]

what is required for rebuilding is new earth or old earth supplemented by laterite stones, some bamboos and thatch. Reconstruction cannot start before the end of September. I have personally visited the worst affected areas in Kasaragod taluk and made thorough enquiries and am examining proposals for the grant of relief. I propose to finance the relief from my discretionary grant and from the funds of the District Flood Relief Committee.

6. In regard to the damage caused to crops, enquiries have shown that the damage is not so extensive as to call for relief under Board's Standing Order No. 14. As already stated in paragraph 4 above, the taluks of Coondapoor, Udipi and Karkal are free from any appreciable damage of crops. In Mangalore taluk, however, the crops have been totally lost here and there in some villages; but the damage has, by no means, been extensive. The total extent in which crops have been entirely lost is estimated to be only about 100 acres in Mangalore taluk and is confined to nine villages. The conditions in the other two taluks of Kasaragod and Puttur are similar in this respect.

7. This year, the monsoon set in earlier than usual, and this tended to the early commencement of the agricultural operations and by the time the floods came, the seedlings had taken firm roots in the soil. The result was that although the crop lay submerged under water for a few days, there was not much damage except to some low-lying fields. Even here, the damage is not appreciable. The crop which appeared to be spoiled by the floods has come up well after the floods subsided, on account of the continuous sun-shine which followed the floods. The crops on many fields have taken a luxuriant growth on account of the silt deposited by the flood water. Cases of total loss of crop are few and far between and are confined only to a few villages. The ryots in general do not at all seem to think that they are suffering a great calamity, so far as their crop is concerned. The rich landlords have already raised fresh seedlings for replanting the affected fields. Some fields have already been ploughed and the work is in progress in others. A complete list of lands on which there has been loss of crop is being prepared for each village and the cases will be dealt with under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 13.

8. I am of opinion that the floods this year are not of a calamitous nature and that there is no need for any reduction or postponement of collection of the land revenue on that score.

12th December 1938]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 50 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th December 1938, page 24 supra.]

List of secondary schools in which the teaching of Hindustani in Forms I to III has been sanctioned in 1938-39.

Serial number and district. (1)	Management. (2)	Name of school. (3)
1 Vizagapatam ..	Government ..	Queen Mary's High School for Girls, Vizagapatam.
2 Do. ..	Municipal ..	Municipal High School, Chicacole.
3 Do. ..	Board ..	Board High School, Parvatipuram.
4 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Chodavaram.
5 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Yellamanchili.
6 East Godavari ..	Government ..	School Department of Government Training College, Rajahmundry.
7 Do. ..	Do. ..	Secondary and Training School for Women, Rajahmundry.
8 Do. ..	Municipal ..	Municipal High School, Rajahmundry.
9 Do. ..	Board ..	Board High School, Amalapuram.
10 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Razole.
11 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Ramachandrapuram.
12 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Kothapeta.
13 West Godavari ..	Government ..	Secondary and Training School for Women, Ellore.
14 Do. ..	Municipal ..	Municipal High School, Palacole.
15 Do. ..	Board ..	Board High School, Tanuku.
16 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Kovur.
17 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Nidadavole.
18 Do. ..	Aided ..	Taylor High School, Narasapur.
19 Kistna ..	Municipal ..	Municipal High School, Bezvada.
20 Do. ..	Government ..	Lady Amphill School, Masulipatam.
21 Do. ..	Board ..	Board High School, Gudivada.
22 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Punadipadu.
23 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Panarru.
24 Do. ..	Aided ..	R. R. School, Nuzvid.
25 Guntur ..	Municipal ..	Municipal High School, Chirala.
26 Do. ..	Board ..	Board High School, Bapatla.
27 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Repalle.
28 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Kollur.
29 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Duggirala.
30 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Nidubrole.
31 Kurnool ..	Government ..	Government Girls' School, Kurnool.
32 Do. ..	Municipal ..	Municipal High School, Kurnool.
33 Do. ..	Board ..	Board High School, Cumbum.
34 Bellary ..	Government ..	Government Secondary School for Girls, Brucepet, Bellary.
35 Do. ..	Municipal ..	Municipal High School, Bellary.
36 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Adoni.
37 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Hospet.
38 Anantapur ..	Government ..	Government Secondary and Training School, Anantapur.
39 Do. ..	Municipal ..	Municipal High School, Anantapur.
40 Do. ..	Board ..	Board High School, Penukonda.
41 Cuddapah ..	Government ..	Government Middle School for Girls, Cuddapah.
42 Do. ..	Municipal ..	Municipal High School, Cuddapah.
43 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Proddatur.
44 Nellore ..	Government ..	Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Nellore.

[12th December 1938]

Serial number and district. (1)	Management. (2)	Name of school. (3)
45 Nellore ..	Municipal ..	Municipal Middle School, Ranganaya-kulupet.
46 Do. ..	Board ..	Board High School, Kavali.
47 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Gudur.
48 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Kandukur.
49 Madras	Government ..	Presidency Training School, Egmore.
50 Do. ..	Do. ..	Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane.
51 Do. ..	Aided ..	Madras Christian College (School Department).
52 Do. ..	Do. ..	Hindu Theological High School, Madras.
53 Do. ..	Do. ..	Hindu High School, Triplicane.
54 Do. ..	Do. ..	P.S. High School, Mylapore.
55 Do. ..	Do. ..	National Girls' School, Mylapore.
56 Chingleput	Government ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet (School Department).
57 Do. ..	Do. ..	Government Middle School for Girls, Conjeevaram.
58 Do. ..	Board ..	Board High School, Poonamallee.
59 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Ponneri.
60 Do. ..	Aided ..	Pachalappa's High School, Conjeevaram.
61 North Arcot	Government ..	Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Vellore.
62 Do. ..	Municipal ..	Municipal High School, Tiruppattur.
63 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Gudiyattam.
64 Do. ..	Board ..	Board High School, Arni.
65 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Arcot.
66 Do. ..	Aided ..	Sree Mahant's Devasthanam Hindu School, Vellore.
67 Chittoor	Board ..	Board High School, Chittoor.
68 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Chandragiri.
69 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Kalahasti.
70 Do. ..	Aided ..	Sri Mahant's School, Tirupati.
71 South Arcot	Government ..	Secondary and Training School for Women, Cuddalore.
72 Do. ..	Municipal ..	Municipal High School, Cuddalore.
73 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Villupuram.
74 Do. ..	Board ..	Board High School, Tirukkoyilur.
75 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Vriddhachalam.
76 Tanjore	Government ..	Government Middle School for Girls, Mayavaram.
77 Do. ..	Municipal ..	Municipal High School, Mayavaram.
78 Do. ..	Board ..	Board High School, Tiruvarur.
79 Do. ..	Aided ..	Town High School, Kumbakonam.
80 Do. ..	Do. ..	National High School, Mannargudi.
81 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Negapatam.
82 Trichinopoly	Municipal ..	Municipal High School, Karur.
83 Do. ..	Board ..	Board High School, Lalgudi.
84 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Kulittalai.
85 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Ariyalur.
86 Do. ..	Aided ..	The High School, Srirangam.
87 Madura	Government ..	Government Middle School for Girls, Madura.
88 Do. ..	Municipal ..	Municipal High School, Dindigul.
89 Do. ..	Board ..	Board High School, Usilampatti.
90 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. Periyakulam.
91 Do. ..	Aided ..	Sourashtra High School, Madura.
92 Do. ..	Do. ..	Victoria Memorial School, Bodinayakanur.
93 Ramnad	Board ..	Board High School, Rajapalayam.
94 Do. ..	Aided ..	Hindu Nadar's School, Virudunagar.
95 Do. ..	Do. ..	Raja's School, Sivaganga.
96 Do. ..	Do. ..	Kshatriya Vidyasala, Sivakasi.
97 Do. ..	Do. ..	Arunachalam Chettiyar's School, Pallat-tur.

12th December 1938]

Serial number and district. (1)	Management. (2)	Name of school. (3)
98 Tinnevely	.. Board ..	Board High School, Tenkasi.
99 Do.	.. Aided ..	M.D.T. Hindu College (School Department), Tirunelveli.
100 Do.	.. Do. ..	Tirupati High School, Ambasamudram.
101 Do.	.. Do. ..	George Middle School, Kallidaikurichi.
102 Coimbatore	.. Government ..	Coimbatore College (School Department).
103 Do.	.. Do. ..	Secondary and Training School for Women, Coimbatore.
104 Do.	.. Municipal ..	Municipal High School, Coimbatore.
105 Do.	.. Do. ..	Municipal Middle School, Ratnasabhapattipuram.
106 Do.	.. Board ..	Board High School, Udumalpet.
107 Do.	.. Aided ..	Sarvajana High School, Peelamedu.
108 Salem	.. Government ..	Government Secondary School for Girls, Salem.
109 Do.	.. Municipal ..	Salem College (School Department).
110 Do.	.. Board ..	Board High School, Namakkal.
111 Do.	.. Do. ..	Do. Krishnagiri.
112 The Nilgiris	.. Municipal ..	Municipal High School, Ootacamund.
113 Malabar	.. Government ..	Tiruvengad Brennen Branch School.
114 Do.	.. Do. ..	Secondary and Training School for Women, Cannanore.
115 Do.	.. Municipal ..	Municipal High School, Cannanore.
116 Do.	.. Do. ..	Do. Palghat.
117 Do.	.. Board ..	Board High School, Koduvayur.
118 Do.	.. Do. ..	Do. Chowghat.
119 Do.	.. Aided ..	Christian College (School Department), Calicut.
120 South Kanara	.. Government ..	Government Model School, Mangalore.
121 Do.	.. Do. ..	Secondary and Training School for Women, Mangalore.
122 Do.	.. Board ..	Board High School, Karkal.
123 Do.	.. Do. ..	Do. Mulki.
124 Do.	.. Aided ..	St. Aloysius College (School Department), Mangalore.
125 Do.	.. Do. ..	Kanara High School, Mangalore.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

[12th December 1938]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 54 asked by Sri B. Narayana-swami Nayudu, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th December 1938 page 28 supra.]

Statement showing the number of groundnut shelling factories coming under the Factories Act in the several villages and towns in this province (districtwar).

Anantapur—				Coimbatore—			
Gootty	..	..	3	Podanur	..	..	1
Kadiri	..	..	3	Madukarai	..	..	1
Tanakallu	..	..	2	Sulerampatti	..	..	1
Guatkal	..	..	5	Kunnathur	..	..	1
Konakondla	..	..	2	Avanashi road	..	..	1
Chayapuram	..	..	1	Siddaputtur	..	..	1
Uravakonda	..	..	3	Pollachi	..	..	20
Karur	..	..	1	Erode	..	..	4
Dharmapuri (Vajrakatur Post Office) ..	..	..	1	Karumapuram	..	..	1
Peddavadugur	..	..	1	Uttukuli Zamin village	..	..	1
Thondapadu	..	..	1	Thattoor	..	..	1
Yadiki	..	..	1	Anamalai	..	..	1
Chimalavagupalli	..	..	6	Kovilpalayam	..	..	2
Tadpatri	..	..	2	Panalipuliampatti	..	..	1
Valganur	..	..	2	Kurichi	..	..	2
Beluguppa	..	..	1	Coimbatore	..	..	2
Palasamudram	..	..	2	Perur	..	..	1
Dharmavaram	..	..	2	Palaturai	..	..	1
Hindupur	..	..	1	Kandalkavandansalai ..	..	..	1
Kallur	..	..	—	Kinnathukudavu	..	..	1
		Total ..	41	Singarampalayam	..	..	1
North Arcot—				Kovilpalayam	..	..	1
Tiruppattur	..	..	2	Bhavani	..	..	2
Tiruvannamalai	..	..	2	Venkitapuram	..	..	1
		Total ..	4	U. Muthukur	..	..	1
South Arcot—				Subbakavandanpudur ..	..	..	1
Tindivanam	..	..	4	Tiruvadielandur	..	..	1
Villupuram	..	..	3	Muthur	..	..	1
Chinnasalem	..	..	1	Kodigum	..	..	1
		Total ..	8	Anthiyur	..	..	1
Bellary—				Udamalpet	..	..	1
Narayana-devarakeri	..	..	3	Mettur Road	..	..	1
Bellary	..	..	8	Gobichettipalayam	..	..	1
Baivanthi	..	..	1			Total ..	69
Nemakkal	..	..	1	Cuddapah—			
Hardagiri	..	..	1	Lakkireddipalli	..	..	4
Peddahottur	..	..	1	Yerraguntla	..	..	1
Molagavalli	..	..	2	Muddanur	..	..	1
Aspari	..	..	1	Mydukur	..	..	3
Johrapuram	..	..	1	Kondapuram	..	..	1
Adoni	..	..	14	Vempalli	..	..	1
Kudatini	..	..	1	Karavapalli	..	..	1
Bakatla	..	..	1	Vaddamanu	..	..	1
Yemmiganur	..	..	5	Chilmakur	..	..	1
Kowthalam	..	..	1	Proddatur	..	..	6
Struguppa	..	..	1	Thonduru	..	..	1
Harivanam	..	..	5	Bodithippanapad	..	..	1
Kottur	..	..	1	Koruguntlapalli	..	..	1
Hirehadahalli	..	..	1	Pulivendla	..	..	1
Buddanahalli	..	..	1	Zangalapalli	..	..	1
Iswi	..	..	1	Gangayapalli	..	..	1
Kosgi	..	..	1	Kamalapuram	..	..	1
Ramadurgam	..	..	3	Cuddapah	..	..	5
Rayadurg	..	..	2			Total ..	32
Harpanahalli	..	..	2	East Godavari—			
Alur	..	..	1	Biccavole	..	..	1
Thagginabudhahalli ..	..	..	2	West Godavari—			
Hampasagar	..	..	—	Tadepalligudem	..	..	2
		Total ..	63	Prattipad	..	..	1
Chittoor				Vangatur	..	..	1
Kalahasti	..	..	1	Bhimadole	..	..	1
Piler	..	..	2	Narayanapuram	..	..	1
Kuppam	..	..	2	Kalkaram	..	..	1
		Total ..	5	Tallapudi	..	..	2
				Ellore	..	..	3
						Total ..	12

Guntur—

Guntur—				Kurnool— <i>cont.</i>					
Prattipadu	1			Akumalla	1				1
Chagantivaripalem	1			Kalvatsla	1				1
Boyapalem	2			Peapally	1				1
Annababrou	2			Gadidamadugu	1				1
Kothareddipalem	2			Voravakkal	1				1
Siripuram	2								
Mangalagiri	3								
Pedakurapadu	1			Madura—					
Ponnekallu	1			Tirumangalam	1				1
Krosur	1			Dindigul	8				8
Piduguralla	2			Madura	4				4
Merikapuri	1								
Satulur	3								
Paras-Tyalur	1								
Chilakalurpet	3								
Inkollu	2			Nellore—					
Medarametta	1			Tarlapadu	1				1
Uppugundur	1								
Guntur	9			Ramnad—					
Amaravati	3			Virudunagar	5				5
Durgi	3			Sivakasi	1				1
Sattenapalle	3			Kamudi	1				1
Lachebali	1								
Bentachintala	2								
Macherla	1								
Vinukonda	1			Salem—					
Vajenda	1			Shevapet	7				7
Chebrolu	1			Rasipuram	4				4
Parachur	1			Omalar	2				2
Duggiraja	1			Krishnagiri	1				1
Tenali	2			Tiruchengode	5				5
Bapatla	1			Dharmapuri	1				1
Narasaraopet	8								
Ongole	3								
Total	68			Tanjore—					
				Tanjore	5				5
				Pattukkottai	1				1
				Total	6				6
Kistna—									
Tunikapadu	1			Tinnevely—					
Bezawada	9			Tuticorin	1				1
Penuganchiprolu	4			Trichinopoly—					
Jagayyapeta	1			Ariyalur	2				2
Gowravaram	1			Karur	3				3
Punnavalli	1			Perambalur	1				1
Pengolanu	1			Kallakudi	1				1
Nandigama	4								
Jayanti	1								
Konayapalem	2								
Kachicherla	2								
Challapalle	1								
Parikeed	1								
Narasannapalem	1								
Lingala	2			Vizagapatam—					
Tiruvur	2			Garividi	1				1
Vissannapeta	1			Komatipalli	1				1
Masulipatam	5			Chipurupalli	3				3
Mylavaram	1			Vizianagaram	13				13
Kondapalli	1			Donkinivalasa	3				3
				Bhimpatam	1				1
				Pundi	1				1
				Tekkali	1				1
				Kotabomali	3				3
				Tiluru	4				4
				Amidavalasala	3				3
				Subadrapuram	1				1
				Ranastalam	1				1
				Pondur	5				5
				Parvatipuram	4				4
				Lankavaripalem	1				1
				Anakapalli	4				4
				Somapuram	1				1
				Kottapeta	1				1
				Chilakapalem	1				1
				Alli agaram	1				1
				Pattivadupalem	1				1
				Sigadam	2				2
				Rajam	1				1
				Seetanagaram	1				1
				Bobbili	3				3
				Balijipeta	2				2
				Gajapatinagaram	2				2
				Nelavammachattram	1				1
				Pandurti	1				1
				Kottavalasa	1				1
				Anandapuram	1				1
				Lakkavarapukota	1				1
				Salur	2				2

[12th December 1938]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 55 asked by Sri B. Narayana-swami Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th December 1938, page 29 supra.]

Statement I.—Total export value of the groundnut trade of the Madras Province.

(i) Groundnut seed.

Year.	Value of exports in lakhs of rupees.			Total.
	To foreign countries.	To other provinces in India by sea.	To other provinces by rail. *	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1933-34	544.60	4.75	86.92	636.27
1934-35	499.76	48.61	51.76	600.13
1935-36	533.89	14.67	39.90	593.46
1936-37	1,060.52	16.95	87.21	1,164.68
1937-38	800.83	24.90	51.08	876.86

* The value of the exports by rail in any year has been estimated on the basis of the average price of groundnut exported by sea coastwise during that year.

(ii) Groundnut oil.

Year.	Value of exports by sea in lakhs of rupees (c).		Total.
	To foreign countries.	To other provinces in India.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1933-34	0.18	2.20	2.38
1934-35	0.13	7.90	8.03
1935-36	0.16	16.42	16.58
1936-37	1.23	26.20	27.43
1937-38	(a) 23.91	(b) 7.84	31.75

(a) Includes Burma while the previous years exclude Burma.

(b) Excludes Burma while the previous years include Burma.

(c) Corresponding figures of the exports by rail are not available. The rail-borne trade figures relate only to (1) kerosene and (2) vegetable oils which include groundnut oil.

(iii) Groundnut cake.

Year.	Value of exports by sea to foreign countries in lakhs of rupees. (a).			
1933-34	..	..	..	16.78
1934-35	..	..	..	30.36
1935-36	..	..	..	24.28
1936-37	..	..	..	30.11
1937-38	..	..	..	52.52

(a) Coastwise exports of groundnut cake by sea are negligible and are not shown separately in the customs records. Figures of export of groundnut cake by rail are also not available; only oil-cake is shown in the monthly volumes.

12th December 1938]

Statement II.—Total export of groundnut oil from the Madras Presidency each year from 1932 and the places of its destination.

Export of groundnut oil from the Madras Presidency in						
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.
Ceylon ..	5,256	16,531	18,587	14,227	15,903	41,748
Federated Malay State.	..	1,694	80	1,000	34,616	109,059
Straits Settlements.	72	2,115	524	1,900	46,305	68,921
Burma ..	256,659	79,240	257,862	1,006,511	1,379,749	1,449,508
Bengal ..	6,510	93,376	381,457	43,867	130,198	401,609
Bombay ..	626	5,725	4,538	11,313	58,683	68,613
Sind ..	..	..	..	1,287	43,263	12,255
Kathiawar ..	..	16	..	..	1,764	2,844
Other places (foreign places).	3,836	2,173	1,244	1,256	6,412	18,662
Total gallons ..	272,959	200,870	664,292	1,081,361	1,716,893	2,172,219
Equivalent in tons.	1,137	837	2,768	4,506	7,154	9,051

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 57 asked by Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th December 1938, page 29 supra.]

Statement I.

Statement showing the total value of groundnut cake exported from the Madras Presidency from 1932-33 to 1937-38.

Year.						Value of ground-nut cake exported from the Presidency.
						RS.
1932-33	..	..	..	..	..	19,34,391
1933-34	..	..	..	..	..	16,78,156
1934-35	..	..	..	..	..	30,35,695
1935-36	..	..	..	..	..	24,27,869
1936-37	..	..	..	..	..	42,59,424
1937-38	..	..	..	..	..	52,52,062

[12th December 1938]

Statement II.

Statement showing the places of destination and quantities of groundnut cake imported from the Madras Presidency from 1932-33 to 1937-38.

Countries of destination. (1)	Quantity of groundnut cake exported in					
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38
	(2) TONS.	(3) TONS.	(4) TONS.	(5) TONS.	(6) TONS.	(7) TONS.
United Kingdom	3,582	16,998	35,831	35,086	36,060	37,910
Germany	11,806	5,195	6,570	1,686	12,559	16,056
Netherlands	5,547	1,595	891	200	903	915
Belgium	1,519	1,198	2,333	387	5,285	479
Sweden	..	723	869	..	490	2,300
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	605
France	..	..	..	..	883	..
Denmark	..	..	98	..	676	4,158
Egypt	..	..	1,814	..	..	409
Federated Malay States	..	..	..	..	..	20
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	5	..
Strait Settlements	67	20	..	1	1	..
Ceylon	3,074	4,622	1,106	1,385	4,683	6,721
<i>Optionals.</i>						
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	1,248
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	1,100
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	530
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	4,874
Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	4,350
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	299
Total ..	25,595	30,756	49,512	38,745	61,550	81,974

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 69 asked by Sri Rao Bahadur N. R. Samiappa Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th December 1938, Page 35 supra.]

Panchayats superseded from 15th July 1937 to 19th April 1938.

District.	Name of Panchayat Board.	Date of supersession.	By whom superseded.
North Arcot ..	Chetpet ..	10th January 1938 ..	Inspector.
	Sholinghur ..	3rd February 1938 ..	Do.
Salem ..	Karimangalam ..	5th November 1937 ..	Do.
	Idapadi ..	31st March 1938 ..	Do.
South Arcot ..	Lalpet ..	1st October 1937 ..	Do.
	Sathanur ..	8th January 1938 ..	Do.
Tanjore ..	Avanigadda ..	16th October 1937 ..	Do.
Kistna ..	Kondapalli ..	1st December 1937 ..	Do.
	Angalur ..	11th January 1938 ..	Government.
Guntur ..	Lingala ..	25th January 1938 ..	Inspector.
	Allavaripalem ..	26th November 1937 ..	Do.
West Godavari ..	Enugupalem ..	Do.	Do.
	Chilakaluripeta ..	11th January 1938 ..	Government.
Chittoor ..	Rayakuduru ..	23rd February 1938 ..	Inspector.
	Narsapur ..	21st December 1937 ..	Do.
Kurnool ..	Gundugolanu ..	30th October 1937 ..	Do.
	Madanapalle ..	5th November 1937 ..	Do.
	Betamcherla ..	15th January 1938 ..	Do.

APPENDIX VII.

12th December 1938]

APPENDIX

81

[Vide answer to starred question No. 71-A asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th December 1938, page 37 supra.]

Landing and Shipping Funds.

1936-37.

1937-38.

Number and name of port.

	Income.			Expenditure.			Savings.				Income.			Expenditure.			Savings.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Cocanada	3,28,207	4	2	1,47,995	5	10	1,80,211	14	4		3,26,911	14	3	2,51,396	3	2	75,515	11	1
2 Masulipatam	(a) 54,610	0	0	36,951	0	0	17,659	0	0		37,730	0	0	(b) 7,915	0	0	29,815	0	0
3 Cuddalore	85,538	0	0	97,101	0	0	— 11,563	0	0		80,156	0	0	71,742	0	0	8,414	0	0
4 Porto Novo	1,931	0	0	1,167	0	0	764	0	0		2,433	0	0	1,258	0	0	1,230	0	0
5 Negapatam	66,015	0	6	62,506	9	0	3,508	7	6		63,467	12	8	40,452	13	4	23,024	15	4
6 Adirampatnam	2,790	7	3	1,034	4	11	1,756	2	4		2,916	9	6	13,228	4	9	— 10,311	11	3
7 Ponnani	5,123	0	0	1,865	0	0	3,758	0	0		5,210	0	0	1,325	0	0	3,885	0	3
8 Calicut	86,872	8	9	77,839	15	3	9,032	9	6		1,00,122	9	4	(i) 69,093	7	11	31,029	1	5
9 Tellicherry	26,481	15	2	(g) 24,027	5	11	2,454	9	8		(j) 35,772	3	11	(h) 54,158	11	3	— 18,386	7	4
10 Mangalore	(c) 2,94,301	6	4	2,21,559	6	1	72,742	0	3		(d) 78,701	13	10	1,69,905	7	8	— 91,203	9	10
11 Malpe	2,430	0	3	1,914	3	0	515	13	3		2,293	11	7	1,510	0	8	792	10	11
12 Hangarkatta	781	0	0	619	0	0	162	0	0		(e) 2,509	0	0	(f) 958	0	0	1,551	0	0
	9,55,081	10	5	6,74,080	2	0	2,81,001	8	5		7,38,289	11	1	6,82,934	0	9	55,355	10	4

(a) Includes Rs. 20,000 being free grant from the minor ports fund.

(b) Excludes the sum of Rs. 39,187 invested in Government securities.

(c) Includes—

Free grant from the minor ports fund	RS.	A.	P.
Loan from minor ports fund	1,67,750	0	0
Sale-proceeds of 5-year post office cash certificates of the face value of Rs. 19,350	30,000	0	0
	25,800	10	0
	2,23,630	10	0

(d) Includes Rs. 30,000 towards repayment of loan to minor ports fund.

(e) Includes Rs. 1,712 being proceeds for 5-year post office cash certificates which matured during the year.

(f) Includes Rs. 402 being the cost of Government securities purchased during the year.

(g) Includes Rs. 9,708 being annual equated payment of loan and interest thereon.

(h) Includes—

(1) Purchase of Government securities of the face value of Rs. 32,930	RS.	A.	P.
(2) Annual equated payment of loan and interest thereon	32,930	8	4
	9,708	0	0
	42,638	8	4

(i) Excludes Rs. 23,000 ordered by Government to be invested in three per cent Madras Government Loan of 1952 from the cash closing balance of the Calicut Landing and Shipping Fund for 1937-38.

(j) Includes Rs. 12,500 being the proceeds of the 5-year post office cash certificates which matured for repayment during the year.

NOTE.—'Minus' entries in the 'Savings' columns do not take into account the opening balances of the year

[12th December 1938]

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 71-C asked by Sri Rao Bahadur N. R. Samiappa Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th December 1938, page 41 supra.]

Statement I.

District.	Port.
1 Vizagapatam	1 Baruva.
	2 Calingapatam.
	3 Bimlipatam.
2 Godavari	4 Cocanada.
3 Kistna	5 Masulipatam.
4 Guntur	6 Vadarevu.
5 South Arcot	7 Cuddalore.
	8 Porto Novo.
6 Tanjore	9 Tirumalavasal.
	10 Tranquebar.
	11 Negapatam.
	12 Topputurai.
	13 Point Calimere.
	14 Mutupet.
	15 Adirampatnam.
	16 Kattumavedi.
	17 Krishnajibatnam.
	18 Ammapatnam.
7 Ramnad	19 Vattanam.
	20 Tondi.
	21 Pudupatnam.
	22 Theethandathanam.
	23 Devipatnam.
	24 Alagayankolam.
	25 Pamban.
	26 Rameswaram.
	27 Vedalai.
	28 Dhanushkodi.
	29 Muttupettai.
	30 Kilakarai.
8 Tinnevely	31 Kulasekarapatnam.
	32 Tuticorin.
9 Malabar	33 Chavakad.
	34 Ponnani.
	35 Tanur.
	36 Calicut.
	37 Kappatta.
	38 Quilandi.
	39 Kottakkal.
	40 Badagara.
	41 Muttankal.
	42 Chompayi.
	43 Kallayi.
	44 Tellicherry.
	45 Cannanore.
	46 Pudiyangadi.
	47 Azhikal.
10 South Kanara	48 Kasaragod.
	49 Mangalore.
	50 Mulki.
	51 Malpe.
	52 Hangarkatta.
	53 Coondapoor.
	54 Baindur.

12th December 1938]

Statement II—Showing the proposals for improvements to ports recently received from the Presidency Port Officer.

Serial number and name of port.	Nature of the works proposed.	Amount of estimate. RS.
1 Malpe	Hand-dredging a channel to wharf No. 4 and constructing masonry retaining walls for wharf and part of eastern bank.	18,500
2 Hangarkatta ..	Extension of wharf wall and reclaiming land for wharves.	26,200
3 Calicut	Construction of a third pier	40,00,000
4 (i) Mangalore ..	(i) Reconstruction of north wharf wall and extending the south wharf wall, etc.	2.9 lakhs.
(ii) Gangolli (Coondapoor).	(ii) Improvements to wharves ..	30,000
5 Cocanada	Extension of north and south groynes.	Revised estimate. 6.95 lakhs.
6 Do.	Constructing wharf walls and reclaiming area for wharves.	69,000
7 Do.	Constructing a new dry dock	1.8 lakhs.
8 Cuddalore	Reinforced concrete training walls and groynes.	4.1 lakhs.
9 Adirampatam ..	Extension of port road to beach ..	18,000
10 Masulipatam ..	Construction of a dry dock	1.3 lakhs.
11 Minor ports ..	Dredger for dredging open sea bars ..	4 lakhs.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 17 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th December 1938, page 44 supra.]

The Ministry of Public Information has issued the following Press Communiqué:—

Press Communiqué.

As some misconception appears to exist as regards the concessions available to the ryots in the Government waste lands and reserved forests of the South Kanara district, the following is published for general information:—

- (a) The holders of land to which Kumaki privileges are attached may enjoy, in the Kumaki lands, free of charge, the following privileges, viz., grazing cattle, cutting, converting, collecting and removing trees, timber and other forest produce subject to the conditions and restrictions explained in the general rules issued under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.

[12th December 1938]

(b) Within forest reserves in the district the following concessions were granted as an experimental measure in 1922:—

- (1) Permission to clear undergrowth in all reserves (except those near the coast) to a distance of half a mile from the limits of private holdings;
- (2) in the reserves near the coast, permission to clear undergrowth to a distance of 200 yards from the limits of private holdings;
- (3) permission to clear undergrowth in all areas sown with *Hopea parviflora*; and
- (4) permission for the free removal of—
 - (i) green manure leaves of unclassified species and dry leaves of all species and
 - (ii) dead fuel.

These concessions were granted under the following conditions:—

- (1) that if in any forest they were in any way abused they would be cancelled in such forest; and
- (2) that the forests in which they were granted should not be burnt and that if accidental fires occurred the ryots should afford necessary help to extinguish them without delay.

But in spite of repeated warnings these concessions were greatly abused by the ryots and hence they had to be withdrawn gradually with effect from 1st April 1933 from a few reserves where abuse was greatest. In deference however to several representations received by the Government, the then Hon'ble the Law Member undertook an inspection of the forests in December 1935 and based on that inspection, the Government permitted the removal, free of cost of dry fallen leaves and pieces of firewood, from these reserves which were closed to the concessions, subject to the condition that timber and valuable wood like teak, sandal or rosewood should not be taken away, even if they had fallen down of their own accord. The concession is also liable to be cancelled if it is found that wood is cut whether in a dry or green state. These concessions were permitted also in the six sandalwood reserves which were formerly closed to the concession.

(c) The Government have now decided to allow the following further concessions:—

- (1) In felled fuel coupes hitherto permanently closed to the removal of green manure leaf, free removal of *Stronilanthes*, *Macaranga*, *Trema*, *Holigarna*, and all climbers

12th December 1938]

and weeds will be permitted at the discretion of the District Forest Officer by an annual notification.

- (2) In all Hopea plantations, free removal of green leaf manure of unclassified species, and of dry leaves and dead fallen wood.
- (3) In all areas sown with *Acacia sundra*, free removal of dry leaves and dry fuel and of green leaf manure.
- (4) In the following seven reserves where the concession of free removal of green leaf manure is not in force at present, owing either to abuse of the concession in the past or for silvicultural reasons, manure leaf felling series will be formed as an experimental measure, and the coupes will be worked on a short rotation through the agency of contractors, whose selling rate will be restricted:—
 - (1) Herur Reserved Forest.
 - (2) Kursegudde Reserved Forest.
 - (3) Hosabettu Reserved Forest.
 - (4) Todar Reserved Forest.
 - (5) Nire Reserved Forest.
 - (6) Vorwady Reserved Forest.
 - (7) Sabladi Reserved Forest.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

[12th December 1938]

APPENDIX X.

[Vide item III (1) at page 46 supra]

L.A. BILL No. 9 OF 1937.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the removal of civil disabilities among certain classes of Hindus.

WHEREAS it is increasingly felt by the Hindu community that the disabilities, which are imposed by social custom and usage on certain classes of Hindus commonly known as Harijans, Untouchables, or Depressed Classes, and which have been in certain matters even legally recognized in the adjudication of rights and duties in civil and criminal proceedings, are repugnant to modern conditions and ideas of justice and social solidarity, and should no longer be recognized by law or otherwise enforced; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title
and extent;

1. (1) This Act may be called the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1938.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

Social disabilities not
to be recognized by law.

2. Notwithstanding any law, custom, usage or prescription to the contrary, no Hindu shall, by reason merely of his belonging to any particular community or class known as Harijans, Untouchables, Depressed Class or the like, be prevented or disabled from being appointed to any public office or enjoying or having access to any public stream, river, well, tank, pathway, sanitary convenience, or means of transport or any secular institution which the general public belonging to all other classes and communities of Hindus have a right to enjoy or have access to or which is dedicated or maintained or licensed for the use of the general public or which is maintained or paid for out of the funds of the State or a local authority; and no Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court in adjudicating any matter or executing any order and no public or local authority in carrying on the affairs entrusted to such authority shall recognize any custom, usage or prescription under which it is sought to impose any civil disability on any person by reason of his belonging to any of the

12th December 1938]

classes or communities aforesaid, or by reason of any acts or omissions on the part of such person which would not furnish grounds for such disability if he did not belong to such class or community.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item III (2) at page 56 supra].

L. A. BILL No. 18 OF 1938.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, for certain purposes.

Madras Act
X of 1937.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Madras Prohibition Short title.
(Second Amendment) Act, 1938.

Madras Act
X of 1937.

2. In section 3 of the Madras Prohibition Act, Amendment
1937 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act)— of section 3,
Madras Act
X of 1937.

(i) in clause (19), the word “ and ” at the end shall be omitted; and

(ii) after clause (20), the following shall be added, namely:—

“; and

(21) any references to a permit generally or to a permit granted under section 18, 19, or 20 shall be construed as including a reference to an ‘ Authority ’ issued under section 16-A.”

3. After section 16 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of
new section
16-A in
Madras Act
X of 1937.

“ 16-A. The Provincial Government shall make Authorities
suitable provision for issuing ‘ Authorities ’ or bona fide
to persons and institutions for the possession religious
and use of such liquor as may be required by purposes.
them for any bona fide religious purpose in

[12th December 1938]

accordance with ancient custom, under such terms and conditions, and penalties for infringement, as may be prescribed."

Amendment
of section 20,
Madras Act
X of 1937.

4. In section 20 of the said Act, clause (b) shall be omitted and clauses (c) and (d) shall be relettered (b) and (c) respectively.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item III (3) at page 59 supra]

L.A. BILL No. 19 OF 1938.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, for certain purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Madras Act
V of 1920.
Madras Act
XIV of
1920.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1938.

Amendment
of Madras
Act V of
1920.

2. In the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920—

Madras Act
V of 1920.

(i) after section 38, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Control over
municipal
electrical
under-
takings.

“ 38-A. The administration by a municipal council of any undertaking for the generation, transmission, supply or use of electrical energy shall be subject to such control as may be prescribed, not inconsistent with the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as in force for the time being, the rules made under that Act, and the terms of the licence granted under it to the municipal council.”;

IX of 1910

(ii) in section 71, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2-A) Any municipal council which has undertaken the generation, transmission, or

12th December 1938]

supply of electrical energy, by special resolution may, and if so required by the Provincial Government shall, sanction a post of municipal electrical engineer.”;

- (iii) in the same section, in sub-section (4), for the words “or engineer”, the words “engineer or electrical engineer” shall be substituted;
- (iv) in section 72, in sub-section (1), for the words “or engineer”, the words “engineer or electrical engineer” shall be substituted;
- (v) in section 75, for the words “or a municipal engineer”, the words “a municipal engineer or a municipal electrical engineer” shall be substituted;
- (vi) in section 76-A, in clause (a), for the words “or the municipal engineer” the words “the municipal engineer or the municipal electrical engineer” shall be substituted;
- (vii) in the same section, in clauses (b) and (c), for the words “or engineer”, the words “engineer or electrical engineer” shall be substituted; and
- (viii) in the same section, in clause (d), for the words “and engineers”, the words “engineers and electrical engineers” shall be substituted.

3. In the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920—

- (i) after section 39, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment
of Madras
Act XIV of
1920.

“ 40. The administration by a local board of any undertaking for the generation, transmission, supply or use of electrical energy shall be subject to such control as may be prescribed, not inconsistent with the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as in force for the time being, the rules made under that Act, and the terms of the licence granted under it to the local board.”;

- (ii) in section 68, in sub-section (1), for the words “a post of district engineer”, the words “one or more posts of district engineer” and for the words “a post of district

Control over
electrical
under-
takings of
local boards.

[12th December 1938]

panchayat officer ", the words " one or more posts of district panchayat officer " shall be substituted; and

(iii) after section 69-B, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

" 69-C. (1) The Provincial Government may appoint an electrical engineer to any district board or panchayat which has undertaken the generation, transmission or supply of electrical energy.

(2) The Provincial Government may recover from the local board concerned the whole or such proportion of the salary and allowances paid to any officer appointed under sub-section (1), and such contribution towards his leave allowances, pension and provident fund as the Provincial Government may, by general or special order, determine.

(3) The Provincial Government shall have power to regulate the methods of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances, and discipline and conduct, of the officers appointed under sub-section (1)."

Appoint-
ment of
electrical
engineer for
local boards.

